UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION V

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT

Name of Permittee:	Miles Inc.		479238	,.,, ,, ,,
Facility Location:		1127 Myrtle Street Elkhart, Indiana		· · · ;
EPA Identification	Number: <u>IND 005</u>	068 705		
Effective Date: _			·	
Expiration Date:				·

Authorized Activities:

Pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, (42 U.S.C. §6901, et seq.), and regulations promulgated thereunder by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) (codified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)), Federal permit conditions (hereinafter called the permit) of the RCRA permit are issued to Miles Inc. (hereinafter called the Permittee), for the facility Miles Inc. (Myrtle Street Complex), located in Elkhart, Indiana.

The RCRA permit contains both the effective Federal permit conditions (contained herein) and the effective State permit conditions issued by the State of Indiana's RCRA program authorized under 40 CFR Part 271 (hereinafter called the State permit). When both this permit and the State permit are effective, the Permittee has an effective RCRA permit which authorizes the Permittee to conduct hazardous waste management activities as specified in the RCRA permit.

Permit Approval:

On January 31, 1986, the State of Indiana received final authorization pursuant to Section 3006 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. §6926, and 40 CFR Part 271, to administer the pre-HSWA RCRA hazardous waste program. Since the State of Indiana has not yet received authorization to administer the entire hazardous waste program requirements of HSWA, additional permit conditions must be issued by the U.S. EPA to address these new requirements. These additional conditions are contained in this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. This permit consists of the conditions contained herein (including those in any attachments) and the applicable regulations contained in 40 CFR Parts 260, 261, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, and 124, and applicable provisions of HSWA.

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US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5

This permit is based on the assumption that the information submitted in the permit application dated August 30, 1984, and in any subsequent amendments (hereinafter referred to as the application), and in the certification regarding potential releases from solid waste management units, dated May 17, 1985, is accurate. Any inaccuracies found in this information may be grounds for the termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of this permit (see 40 CFR 270.41, 270.42 and 270.43) and potential enforcement action. The Permittee must inform the U.S. EPA of any deviation from or changes in the information in the submitted application and certification as soon as the Permittee becomes aware of such deviation or changes.

Opportunity to Appeal:

Petitions for review must be submitted within 30 days after service of notice of the final permit decision. Any person who filed comments on the draft permit or participated in the public hearing may petition the Administrator to review any condition of the permit decision. Any person who failed to file comments or failed to participate in the public hearing on the draft permit may petition for administrative review only to the extent of the changes from the draft to the final permit decision. The procedures for permit appeals are found in 40 CFR 124.19.

Effective Date:

The RCRA permit is effective effective. This permit is efrequested under 40 CFR 124.19 change in the draft permit, tissuance, and shall remain interminated (40 CFR 270.41, 2740 CFR 270.51.	ffective 9. However, if no comments the permit shall become effor n effect for 5 years, unles	, unless a review is were received requesting a ective immediately upon s revoked and reissued, or
Issued this	day of	, 1991,
	. Ullrich, Director anagèment Division	· .



IND 005 068 705

Miles, Inc. Elkhart, Indiana

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PERMIT CONDITIONS

STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. EFFECT OF PERMIT (40 CFR 270.4 and 270.30(g))

The Permittee is allowed to manage hazardous waste in accordance with the conditions of the RCRA permit. Any management of hazardous waste not authorized in the RCRA permit is prohibited.

Compliance with the RCRA permit during its term constitutes compliance, for the purposes of enforcement, with Subtitle C of RCRA, except for those requirements not included in the permit which become effective by statute, or which are promulgated under 40 CFR Part 268, restricting the placement of hazardous waste in or on the land. Issuance of this permit does not convey property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege; nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property, any invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations. Compliance with the terms of this permit does not constitute a defense to any order issued or any action brought under Sections 3008(a), 3008(h), 3013, or 7003 of RCRA; Sections 104, 106(a), or 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., commonly known as CERCLA); or any other law providing for protection of public health or the environment.

B. <u>PERMIT ACTIONS</u> (40 CFR 270.30(f))

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 270.41, 270.42, and 270.43. This permit may also be reviewed and modified at any time by the U.S. EPA to include any terms and conditions determined necessary to protect human health and the environment pursuant to Section 3005(c)(3) of RCRA. The filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or the notification of planned changes, or anticipated noncompliance on the part of the Permittee does not stay the applicability or enforceability of any permit condition.

C. SEVERABILITY (40 CFR 124.16)

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or if the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

D. <u>DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS</u>

1. <u>Duty to Comply</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(a))

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit, except to the extent and for the duration such noncompliance is authorized by an emergency permit (See 40 CFR 270.61). Any permit noncompliance, other than noncompliance authorized by an emergency permit, constitutes a violation of RCRA and HSWA and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, denial of a permit renewal application, or other appropriate action.

2. Duty to Reapply. (40 CFR 270.30(b) and 270.10(h))

The Permittee shall submit a complete application for a new permit at least 180 days before this permit expires unless: a) the Permittee no longer wishes to operate a hazardous waste management facility; b) the Permittee is no longer required to have a RCRA permit; or c) permission for a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

3. Permit Expiration. (40 CFR 270.13, 270.14, 270.50, and 270.51)

This permit and all conditions herein shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed 10 years, and will remain in effect beyond the permit's expiration date only if the Permittee has submitted a timely, complete application (per 40 CFR 270.10 and applicable sections of 270.14 through 270.29): a) to both the U.S. EPA and the State; and b) through no fault of the Permittee, the Regional Administrator and the State have not issued a new permit, as set forth in 40 CFR 270.51.

4. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. (40 CFR 270.30(c))

It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

5. <u>Duty to Mitigate</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(d))

In the event of releases or noncompliance with this permit, the Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize releases to the environment and shall carry out such measures as are reasonable to prevent significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

6. <u>Proper Operation and Maintenance</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(e))

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality control/quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

7. Duty to Provide Information. (40 CFR 270.30(h) and 264.74)

The Permittee shall furnish to the Regional Administrator, within the time designated by the Regional Administrator, any relevant information which the Regional Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Regional Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

8. <u>Inspection and Entry</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(i))

The Permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law to:

- a. Enter at reasonable times upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by RCRA, any substances or parameters at any location.

9. <u>Monitoring and Recordkeeping</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(j), 270.31, 264.73, and 264.74)

The Permittee shall retain all reports, records, or other documents, required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the reports, records or other documents. Corrective Action records must be maintained at least 3 years after all Corrective Action activities have been completed. These periods may be extended by request of the Regional Administrator at any time and are automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding this facility.

10. Reporting Planned Changes. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(1))

The Permittee shall give notice to the Regional Administrator of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, as soon as possible, and at least 30 days before construction of such alteration or addition is commenced.

11. Anticipated Noncompliance. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(2))

The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. Such notice does not constitute a waiver of the Permittee's duty to comply with permit requirements.

12. <u>Transfer of Permits</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(3), 270.40(a), and 264.12(c))

This permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only after providing notice to the Regional Administrator and only if the permit is modified, or revoked and reissued, pursuant to 40 CFR 270.40(b), 270.41(b)(2), or 270.42(a). Before transferring ownership or operation of the facility during its operating life, the Permittee shall notify the new owner or operator in writing of the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 264, 268, and 270 (including all applicable corrective action requirements), and shall provide a copy of the RCRA permit to the new owner or operator.

13. <u>Compliance Schedules</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(5) and 270.33)

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator no later than 14 days following each scheduled date.

14. <u>Twenty-four Hour Reporting</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(6) and 270.33)

The Permittee shall report to the Regional Administrator any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger human health or the environment. Any such information shall be reported orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. This report shall include the following:

- a. Information concerning the release of any hazardous waste which may endanger public drinking water supplies; and
- b. Information concerning the release or discharge of any hazardous waste, or of a fire or explosion at the facility, which could threaten the environment or human health outside the facility. The description of the occurrence and its cause shall include:
 - Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;
 - (2) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
 - (3) Date, time, and type of incident;
 - (4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;
 - (5) The extent of injuries, if any;
 - (6) An assessment of actual or potential hazard to the environment and human health outside the facility, where this is applicable; and
 - (7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period(s) of noncompliance (including exact dates and times); steps taken to minimize impact on the environment; whether the noncompliance has been corrected, and if not, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Permittee need not comply with the 5-day written notice requirement if the Regional Administrator waives the requirement. Upon waiver of the 5-day requirement, the Permittee shall submit a written report within 15 days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

15. Other Noncompliance. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(10))

The Permittee shall report all other instances of noncompliance not otherwise required to be reported above within 15 days of when the Permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. The reports shall contain the information listed in Condition I.D.14.

16. Other Information. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(11))

Whenever the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts, or submitted incorrect information to the Regional Administrator in the permit application or in any reports, records, or other documentation provided to the Regional Administrator, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

17. <u>Submittal of Reports or Other Information</u>. (40 CFR 270.30(1)(7), (8), and (9), and 270.31)

All reports or other information required to be submitted pursuant to this permit shall be sent to:

Director, Waste Management Division RCRA Permitting Branch (5HR-13) U.S. EPA, Region V 230 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Indiana Section

18. All other requirements contained in RCRA, <u>as amended</u>, and in 40 CFR 270.30 not set forth herein are hereby fully incorporated in this permit.

E. <u>SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT</u> (40 CFR 270.30(k))

All reports or other information submitted to or requested by the Regional Administrator, his designee, or authorized representative, shall be signed and certified as required by 40 CFR 270.11.



In accordance with 40 CFR 270.12 and 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B, any information submitted to the U.S. EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions, or, in the case of other submissions, by marking the words "Confidential Business Information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at time of submission, the U.S. EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2.

G. WASTE MINIMIZATION

The Permittee shall certify at least annually that the Permittee has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste that the Permittee generates to the degree determined by the Permittee to be economically practicable; and the proposed method of treatment, storage, or disposal is that practicable method currently available to the Permittee which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment, in accordance with 40 CFR 264.73(b)(9) and Section 3005(h) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. §6925(h). The certification shall be recorded, as it becomes available, and maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility.

In addition, the Permittee's biennial report shall contain the following:

- 1. A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated, as required by 40 CFR 264.75(h);
- 2. A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years, as required by 40 CFR 264.75(i). Information for the years prior to 1984 is only required to the extent such information is available; and
- 3. The certification signed by the owner or operator of the facility or his authorized representative, as required by 40 CFR 264.75(j).

H. DOCUMENTS TO BE MAINTAINED AT THE FACILITY

The Permittee shall maintain at the facility, until closure is completed and certified by an independent registered professional engineer, all items required by 40 CFR 264.73, including the following documents and all amendments, revisions, and modifications to these documents:

- 1. Waste Analysis Plan, as required by 40 CFR 264.13 and this permit;
- 2. Operating Record, as required by 40 CFR 264.73 and this permit;
- 3. Notifications from generators accompanying each incoming shipment of wastes subject to 40 CFR Part 268, Subtitle C, that specify treatment standards, as required by 40 CFR 264.73, 268.7, and this permit;
- 4. Waste minimization certifications must be part of the operating record as required by 40 CFR 264.73(b)(9);
- 5. Corrective Action reports and records as required by Condition III of this permit. These reports and records must be maintained for at least 3 years after all Corrective Action Activities have been completed; and
- 6. Records regarding closed-vent systems and control devices and/or equipment leaks as required by 40 CFR 264.1035, 264.1064, and 264.73, and Condition V.C. of this permit.



II. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Compliance with 40 CFR Part 268

The Permittee shall comply with all the applicable self-implementing requirements of 40 CFR Part 268 and all applicable land disposal requirements which become effective by statute (Section 3004 of RCRA).

2. Mixtures

A mixture of any restricted waste with nonrestricted waste(s) is a restricted waste under 40 CFR Part 268.

3. <u>Dilution</u>

The Permittee shall not in any way dilute a restricted waste or the residual from treatment of a restricted waste as a substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart D, to circumvent the effective date of a prohibition in 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart C, to otherwise avoid a prohibition in 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart C, or to circumvent a land disposal prohibition imposed by Section 3004 of RCRA.

4. Waste Code Lists

The Permittee shall prepare and maintain a current list of the hazardous waste codes handled by the facility that are identified in 40 CFR 268, Subparts B and C. The list shall include all waste codes handled by the facility, and any associated treatment standards, and shall be updated through the inclusion of new treatment standards, as promulgated or amended. This list shall be provided to the U.S. EPA representatives, or their designees, upon request.

B. TESTING AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS

1. Waste Identification

The Permittee must test, in accordance with 40 CFR 268.7(a), any waste generated at the facility, or use knowledge of the waste, to determine if the waste is restricted from land disposal.

2. <u>Wastes With Treatment Standards Expressed As Concentrations</u>

For restricted wastes with treatment standards expressed as concentrations in the waste extract, as specified in 40 CFR 268.41, the Permittee shall test the treatment residues, or an extract of such residues developed using the test methods described in Appendix I of 40 CFR Part 268 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, or TCLP) to assure that the treatment residues or extract meet the applicable treatment standards of 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart D. Such testing shall be performed as required by 40 CFR 264.13.

3. Wastes Not Subject To Treatment Standards

For restricted wastes under 40 CFR 268.32 or Section 3004(d) of RCRA, which are not subject to any treatment standards under 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart D, the Permittee shall test the treatment residues according to the generator requirements specified under 40 CFR 268.32 to assure that the treatment residues comply with the applicable prohibitions of 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart C. Such testing shall be performed as required by 40 CFR 264.13.

4. <u>Wastes With Treatment Technologies</u>

A restricted waste for which a treatment technology is specified under 40 CFR 268.42(a) may be land disposed after it is treated using that specified technology or an equivalent treatment method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 268.42(b).

5. Treatment Residues

For restricted wastes with treatment standards expressed as concentrations in the waste, as specified in 40 CFR 268.43, the Permittee shall test the treatment residues (not an extract of such residues) to assure that the treatment residues meet the applicable treatment standards of 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart D. Such testing shall be performed as required by 40 CFR 264.13.

6. Recordkeeping

The Permittee shall comply with all the applicable notification, certification, and recordkeeping requirements described in 40 CFR 268.7(a) and (b).



C. STORAGE PROHIBITIONS

- 1. The Permittee shall comply with all the applicable prohibitions on storage of restricted wastes specified in 40 CFR Part 268, Subpart E.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in 40 CFR 268.50, the Permittee may store restricted wastes in tanks and containers solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous wastes as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal provided that:
 - a. Each container is clearly marked to identify its contents and the date each period of accumulation begins; and
 - b. Each tank is clearly marked with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date each period of accumulation begins, or such information for each tank is recorded and maintained in the operating record at that facility.
- 3. The Permittee may store restricted wastes for up to 1 year unless the U.S. EPA or its authorized agent can demonstrate that such storage was not solely for the purpose of accumulating such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment or disposal.
- 4. The Permittee may store restricted wastes beyond 1 year; however, the Permittee bears the burden of proving that such storage was solely for the purpose of accumulating such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment or disposal.
- 5. The Permittee shall not store any liquid hazardous waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm unless the waste is stored in a storage facility that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 761.65(b). This waste must be removed from storage and treated or disposed as required by 40 CFR Part 268 within 1 year of the date when such wastes are first put into storage. Condition II.C.4. above, that allows storage for over 1 year with specified demonstration, does not apply to PCB wastes prohibited under 40 CFR 268.32.





A. CORRECTIVE ACTION AT THE FACILITY

In accordance with Section 3004(u) of RCRA and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, the Permittee must institute Corrective Action(s) as necessary to protect human health and the environment for all releases of hazardous waste(s) or hazardous constituent(s) from any Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such units.

B. <u>CORRECTIVE ACTION BEYOND THE FACILITY BOUNDARY</u>

In accordance with Section 3004(v) of RCRA and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, the Permittee must implement Corrective Action(s) beyond the facility property boundary, where necessary to protect human health and the environment, unless the Permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Administrator that, despite the Permittee's best efforts, the Permittee was unable to obtain the necessary permission to undertake such actions. The Permittee is not relieved of all responsibility to clean up a release that has migrated beyond the facility boundary where off-site access is denied. On-site measures to address such releases will be addressed under Interim Measure, RCRA Facility Investigation, Corrective Measure Study, and Corrective Measure Implementation phases, as determined to be necessary on a case-by-case basis.

C. NO CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED AT THIS TIME

Based on the available information for the facility, no known or suspected releases of hazardous waste(s) or hazardous constituent(s) have been found for identified SWMUs. No corrective action investigation or implementation is required at this time.



D. NEWLY IDENTIFIED SWMUS OR RELEASES

1. General Information

The Permittee shall notify the Regional Administrator, within 30 days of discovery, of the following information requirements for any new SWMU identified at the facility, in accordance with 40 CFR 270.14(d):

- a. The location of the unit on the site topographic map;
- b. Designation of the type of unit;
- c. General dimensions and structural description (supply any available drawings);
- d. When the unit was operated; and
- e. Specifications of all waste(s) that have been managed at the unit.

2. Release Information

The Permittee must submit to the Regional Administrator, within 30 days of discovery, all available information pertaining to any release of hazardous waste(s) or hazardous constituent(s) from any new or existing SWMU.

E. CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR NEWLY IDENTIFIED SWMUS AND RELEASES

The Regional Administrator will review the information provided in Condition III.D., above and may as necessary, require further investigations or Corrective Measures.

IV. TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC

A. WASTE IDENTIFICATION

The Permittee may store a total volume of 15,840 gallons in the drum storage area, and 1,400 gallons in the lab chemical storage area, in Building 35, subject to the terms of this permit:

EPA Hazardous Waste Number	<u>Waste Description</u>
D004	Characteristic of Toxicity Arsenic
D005	Characteristic of Toxicity Barium
D006	Characteristic of Toxicity Cadmium
D007	Characteristic of Toxicity Chromium
D008	Characteristic of Toxicity Lead
D009	Characteristic of Toxicity Mercury
D011 -	Characteristic of Toxicity Silver
D018	Characteristic of Tocicity Benzene
D019	Characteristic of Toxicity Carbon Tetrachloride
D022	Characteristic of Toxicity Chloroform
D028	Characteristic of Toxicity 1,2-Dichloroethane
D035	Characteristic of Toxicity Methyl Ethyl Ketone
D038	Characteristic of Toxicity Pyridine
D040	Characteristic of Toxicity Trichloroethylene

B. WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

The Permittee must use the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) (Appendix II of 40 CFR Part 261), or use knowledge of the waste to determine whether a waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity, as defined in 40 CFR 261.24. Use of the TCLP does not exempt the Permittee from also using the Extraction Procedure (EP) toxicity test if required by the State permit conditions.

C. TC UNITS IDENTIFIED IN THE STATE PORTION OF THE RCRA PERMIT

If the Permittee is managing newly regulated wastes (based on the TCLP) in units permitted in the State portion of this permit, the Permittee shall operate those units in accordance with the State permit conditions.

D. <u>INTERIM STATUS TC UNITS</u>

This permit does not cover the management of newly regulated hazardous waste in previously unregulated units. If the Permittee is managing newly regulated waste (based on the TCLP) in previously unregulated units, those units must be managed in accordance with the interim status standards contained in 40 CFR Part 265.



V. AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

A. PROCESS VENTS

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart AA, regarding air emission standards for process vents.

B. **EQUIPMENT LEAKS**

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart BB, regarding air emission standards for equipment leaks.

C. RECORDKEEPING

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements described in 40 CFR 264.1035, 264.1036, 264.1064, and 264.1065.

ATTACHMENT I
WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN FROM THE DRAFT PERMIT

3. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

3.1a Chemical and Physical Analyses

Miles generates three primary categories of hazardous wastes. These are classified as:

- (1) Chlorinated wastes containing predominantly solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, acetone and butyl acetate,
- (2) non-chlorinated wastes containing predominantly solvents such as acetone, toluene, methanol, ethanol and cyclohexanone, and
- (3) laboratory wastes containing small amounts of relatively pure materials common to a research and development lab.

The first two categories should be considered as general waste divisions rather than strict separations of chlorinated and non-chlorinated materials. Due to the laboratory operations generating the waste each waste stream will have materials in it which are also in the other waste category. These separations are made more to ease our ability to dispose of the waste rather than segregate the materials into two compatibility groups. (Disposal facilities have limits on the halogen content of the wastes they accept for incineration).

All of these wastes are generated due to the research and development activities on-going at Miles' Elkhart facility. Only small amounts of hazardous wastes are generated by the production operations at the Myrtle Street Plant. Information about each of these waste streams is given below.

Chlorinated Wastes:

These wastes are water miscible, and are comprised of one or two layers. The liquids can be a variety of colors from blue to yellow to colorless. Odors are essentially solvent sweet and mild. Most of the time, the wastes are partially water, yielding a specific gravity slightly above 1.0. Suspended solids are very low. The pH of the waste is between 5 and 9, per the Miles' Standard Laboratory Solvent Scrap Procedure. A summary of materials which are in the waste and the waste characteristics are listed in Figure 3-1.

CHLORINATED WASTE SOLVENT

COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS Figure 3-1

Components	Ranges by	Percent	Volume
Water	0-55		
Acetone	0-12		
Butyl Acetate	0-25		
Carbon Tetrachloride	0-4		
Chloroform	0-85	• .	•
1,2 Dichloroethane	0-8		
Ethanol	0-12		
Isopropyl Alcohol	0-4		<u> </u>
Methanol	0-5	•	
Methylene Chloride	0-15		-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0-8		
Toluene	0-5		
Xylene	0-5		
Components	Range		
Arsenic	0-2	ppm	
Barium	0-40	ppm	
Cadmium	0-1	ppm	
Chromium	0-3	ppm	
Copper	0-25		
Lead	:0-10	ppm	
Mercury	0-5	ppm	
Nickel	0-8	ppm	•
Selenium	0-1	ppm	
Silver	0-3	ppm	
Thallium	0-2	ppm	
Zinc	0-4	ppm	
	.E=0		
pH Specific Cravity	5-9 1.1 -1.4	g/ml	
Specific Gravity Cyanide	0-2	mg/kg	
Cyanide Sulfide	0-2 0-10	mg/kg	
Ash Content	1-2	mg/kg %	
TSS	1-2	70	
TSS Flashpoint	10-100	С	
TOX	15-75	%C1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
BTU	3,500 - 6,000	per lb.	
D10	5,500 0,000	PCT ID.	

^{**} Due to sample matrix, analysis not performed.

The chlorinated wastes, which Miles generates, are considered listed wastes from non-specific sources with waste codes of F001 and F002. They are listed on the basis of their toxicity. Miles has determined these wastes to be hazardous due to the presence or potential presence of the following materials:

- a. Degreasing solvents from maintenance/shop activities such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and
- b. solvents from lab activities such as methylene chloride.

There are also instances in which an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol, is present in the waste. In those instances, the waste is also classified as DOT flammable and EPA ignitable (D001) with a flash point of less than 100°F.

Other characteristic waste codes which are applicable to this waste stream include the following:

Arsenic	D004
Lead	D008
Mercury	D009
Benzene	D018
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019
Chloroform	D022
1,2-Dichloroethane	D028

Miles has determined that these materials are hazardous wastes due to our familiarity with the processes generating the waste and laboratory analyses for the wastes. Laboratory reports for representative samples of the chlorinated waste are given in Appendix D.

The locations where the wastes are generated are shown in Figure 3-2. These are the forms used by the operators when picking up the waste.

Non-Chlorinated Wastes:

These wastes are water soluble, and are comprised of one or two layers. Colors range from off-blue to green to colorless. Odors are mild solvent sweet. Wastes are mostly water with a low suspended solids content. The flash point of the material is usually less than 100°F with a pH of between 5 and 9. Summarized physical and chemical characteristics of the waste are given in Figure 3-3.



WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 1—1D—1F—2—8—8A

				CHECKED		NO. OF CO	NTAINERS I	PICKED UP		DISPOSITION	
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	pН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/N-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
- 1	2nd	Col. 55 Solv. Cabinet	2 - 5 gal								
1	2nd	Vit. Packg. (Col. 210) (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal								
_1	2nd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal								
1	3rd	1.3.76 1 - 5 gal	2 - 2 gal								
1	3rd	1.3.78 Sink	1 - 5 gal			۲					
1	3rd	1.3.80* 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal				·				
1	3rd	1.3.154 Inside Door 1.3.57	1 - 5 gal								
1D	3rd	1D.3.61	3 - 5 gal								
1F	4th	1F.4.18 1 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gal	1							
1F	4th	1F.4.34 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal							ļ	
1F	4th.	1F.4.37	5 - 2 gal								
1F	4th	1F.4.44	1 - 2 gal						1.		
1F	4th	1F.4.48	2 - 5 gal								
2	1st	Paint Shop	5 - 5 gal	1							
2	1st	Electric Shop	1 - 2 gai								
8	3rd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal								
В	3rd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal				 	1.	**		
8A	4th	8A.4.189 Film Coating (Will Call)	1 - 55 gal				-	<u> </u>			
NOTE:		dditional pickups here and explain non-solvent possitions.	olckups and						·		

*WILL CALL FOR 2 GALLON

- Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
- 2. If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

IGNED			
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FIGURE 3-2 (con't.)

WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 3-3J-3K-4-10-44-120

Date:	

			CHECKED		NO. OF CO	NO. OF CONTAINERS PICKED UP		DISPOSITION			
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/N-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
3	1st	3.1.28	2 - 5 gal								
3	1st	3.1.30 Corner 3.1.30 & 3.1.22	2 - 5 gal								
3	1st	3.1 Hallway to Pilot Plant	1 - 5 gal								
3	1st	3.1.99	2 - 5 gal								,
3	2nd	3.2.28 North East Corner	2 - 5 gal							·	
3	2nd	FH - 52	1 - 5 gal						·		
3	2nd	3.2.36	2 - 2 gal								
3J	2nd	Outside Rm. 50-55 (Fume Hood FH-27)	2 - 5 gal						·		
3K	1st	3K.1 FH. 3177 (Across From)	2 - 5 gal						•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3K	2nd	FH - 42	2 - 5 gal								
4	1st_	Citric Plant & Coating Shed (Will Call)	4 - 55 gal								
4	2nd	Citric Lab (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal			<u> </u>					
10		Pilot Plant	55 gal								
44	1str	Extraction 44.1.4 3 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gal								
44	1st	Extraction 44.1.24	2 - 5 gal				<u></u>			·	
120		Wastewater Treatment Plant (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal				<u> </u>				
120			1 - 2 gal						,		
NOTE:	NOTE: Identify additional pickups here and explain non-solvent pickups and other dispositions.						Ĺ			·	
1 00											

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.



WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST **BUILDINGS: 9 and 17**

Date:	

				CHEC	HECKED NO. OF CONTAINERS PICKED UP		DISPOSITION				
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	pН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/NONCHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
9	Bsmt	Garage-Maintenance Cage NW Corner	2 · 5 gal					ì		· 	·
9	Bsmt	9.W1 Basement Room 110	2 - 5 gal					<u> </u>			
9	1st	9.W1 1st Bay Inside Wall	1 - 5 gal	<u> </u>							•
9	1st	9.W2 Bay 3 Under North Sink	1 - 5 gal			ļ					
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1202A	1 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 1st Bay North Wall	4 - 5 gal							·	
9	2nd	9.W1 2nd Bay North Wall	4 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 4th Bay Center	3 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1204 Bay 3 South Wall	2 - 5 gal								·
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1217 - Animal Room	1 - 5 gal							-	
9	Bsmt	9.W2 Room 214A	1 - 2 gal								
9	Bsmt	9.W2 - Room B10	2 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W2 Bay 3 South Wall 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
17		17.1.24 Lab #2	2 - 2 gal								
17		17.1.47 Lab #6	1 - 2 gal								
17		17.1.60 Lab #4 1 - 2 gal	2 - 5 gal								
17		17.1.63 Lab #9	2 - 2 gal								
NOTE:		additional pickups here and explain non-solvent positions.	lickups and								

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 18—18A—18B—18C—32

Date:

		· .		CHEC	CKED	KED NO. OF CONTAINERS PICKED UP		DISPOSITION			
BLDG.	FLOOFI	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	.pH	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/NON-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
18	Bsmt	18.B.12 By Inside Door	1 - 2 gal							· ·	
18	Bsmt	18.B.24 By Inside Door	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.6 Under Fume Hood 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal				,				
18	1st	18.1.8 Under Sink 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.23 Under Sink 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.26 Under Cabinet	1 - 2 gal								
18	1st	18.1.109 Solvent Room	1 - 5 gal								
18A	Bsmt	18A.B.11.FH30 (Will Call)	2 - 5 gal								
18A	Bsmt	18A.B.22	1 - 5 gal								
18B	Bsmt	18B.B.B02 Across from Hood B02B	1 - 5 gal							. 1	
18B	Bsmt	18B.B.B02 North wall of Hood B02C	1 - 5 gal								
18B	2nd	18B.2.B205 Hood B205 1 - 5 gal	2 - 2 gal								
18B	2nd	18B.2.B219	1 - 5 gal								
18B	2nd	18B.2.B220 Hood B220C	1 - 2 gal				·				
18C	Bsmt	18C.B.C05 Hood C05	2 - 5 gal							·	
18C	Bsmt	18C.B.C09 Hood C09	2 - 2 gal								
18C	1st	18C.1.C103 hood C103 1 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gal								
18C	1st	18C.1.C107 Hood C107	2 - 2 gal			1					
18C	1st	18C.1.C114	1 - 2 gal			1 .					· ·
18C	1st	18C.1.C115 .	1 - 2 gal			1		1	1		
18C	2nd	18C.2.208	2 - 5 gal			1		1	1		
32	1st	32.2-3 Under Sink (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal						 		
32	1st	32.1-4 Under Sink (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal					1	,		
NOTE:		additional pickups here and explain non-solvent spositions.	pickups and								

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

NON-CHLORINATED WASTE SOLVENT

COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS Figure 3-3

	Components	Ranges	by :	Percent	Volume
•	Water Acetone Butyl Acetate Chloroform Cyclohexanone Ethanol Ethyl Benzene Ethyl Cellulose Ethyl Ether Isopropyl Alcohol Methanol Methylene Chloride Propanol Toluene Xylene	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0-75 -5 -10 -15 -5 -5 -5 -7 -7 -26 -5		
	Components	_	ange -2	ppm	
	Arsenic Barium	0	-40 -1	ppm ppm	
	Cadmium Chromium	0	-2	ppm	
	Copper	•	-25 -15	ppm ppm	
	Lead Mercury		-1	ppm ppm	
	Nickel		-10	ppm	
	Selenium		-1	ppm	
	Silver		-4 -2	ppm	
	Thallium Zinc		-10	ppm ppm	
	рН	_	-9 1		
	Specific Gravity	0.8 -1	• 1 -2	g/ml mg/kg	
	Cyanide Sulfide		-10	mg/kg	
	Ash Content		-1	8	
	TSS	100-5		mg/l	
	Flashpoint	10-1		C	
	TOX ,	0-		%Cl	
	BTU	,500 - 7,5	UU	per lb.	•



The wastes that are termed non-halogenated are classified as listed hazardous wastes with waste codes of F003 and F005. They are listed on the basis of their ignitability and toxicity. Miles has determined these wastes to be hazardous due to the presence or potential presence of the following materials:

- a. Laboratory and Extraction solvents containing xylene, acetone, ethyl benzene, methyl isobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, and methanol, and
- b. laboratory and extraction solvents containing toluene.

In most instances, there is also an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol in the waste adding to the flammability of the mixture. In these cases the waste is also classified as DOT flammable and EPA ignitable (D001) due to a flash point of less than 100°F.

Other characteristic waste codes applicable to this waste include the following:

Arsenic	D004
Lead	D008
Mercury	D009
Benzene	D018
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019
Chloroform	D022
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	D035

Miles has determined that these materials are hazardous wastes due to our familiarity with the processes generating the waste, the materials used, and the laboratory analyses for the wastes. Laboratory reports for representative samples of the non-chlorinated waste are given in Appendix D.

The locations where the wastes are picked up are also shown in Figure 3-2.

Miscellaneous Laboratory Chemicals:

Through the day-to-day operations of the research and development laboratories, a variety of spent miscellaneous lab chemicals are generated. The materials can be in solid, liquid, or gas form and can have a variety of characteristics. Many of



the wastes are listed as toxic or acutely toxic, others are listed only on the basis of their characteristics. Figure 3-4 is a compilation of the materials that could be seen in the storage facility at Building 35. Included in the figure is the listing of the P and U waste codes for the materials and some characteristic waste codes.

These wastes are segregated when they are scheduled for pick up from their generating location on the basis of their compatibility. Information as to their characteristics and properties are obtained from the following publications:

Chemical Dictionary
Merck Index
SAX Handbook of Hazardous Industrial
Chemicals

This information is used with the compatibility chart shown in Appendix E to determine proper segregation.

3.1b Containerized Waste

The solvent waste produced at Miles is collected in 5-gallon containers and transferred to 55-gallon drums at Building 35. Virtually all of the wastes, except for a few of the dry laboratory chemicals, contain free liquids. The drums, stored in Building 35, are in a diked, enclosed area that provides secondary containment. There are no other hazardous waste storage areas at the Myrtle Street plant. No wastes are stored without secondary containment; therefore, no testing for free liquids will be performed.

Section 4 provides information on the storage facility and shows the containment system for the building.

LIST OF WASTE CHEMICALS

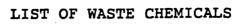
CHEMICAL	EPA ID#
Acetaldehyde	U001
Acetone	U002
Acetone	U003
	U004
Acetophenone	U006
Acetyl chloride	P003
Acrolein	U007
Acrylamide	U008
Acrylic Acid	U009
Acrylonitrile	P005
Allyl alcohol	D001
Allyl bromide	D001
Allyl chloride	D001 D002
Aluminum chloride	
Aminopyridine	P008
Ammonium hydroxide	D002
Ammonium picrate	P009
Ammonium persulfate	D001
Ammonium thiocyanate	P030
Amyl acetate	D001
Amyl alcohol	D001
Aniline	U012
Arsenic acid	P010
Arsenic oxide	P012
Arsenic pentoxide	P011
Aziridine	P054
Barium acetate	D005
Barium chloride	D005
Barium hydroxide	D005
Barium oxide	D005
Benzene	U019
Benzene, 1,2-dichloro	U070 ⁻
Benzene, 1,3-dichloro	U071
Benzene, 1,4-dichloro	U072
Benzenesulfonic acid	D002
Benzidine	U021
p-Benzoquinone	U197
Benzyl chloride	P028
Boric acid	D002
Boron trichloride .	D002
Bromoacetaldehyde	D001
Brucine	P018
Butanedione monoxime	D001
Butyl alcohol	່ ບ031
Butyl methacrylate	D001
Cacodylic acid	U136
Cadmium chloride	D006
Calcium chromate	U032
Calcium nitrate	D001
Carbon disulfide	P022
Carbon districte Carbon tetrachloride	U211
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CHEMICAL		EPA ID#
Carbonyl iron powder		D001
Ceric Sulfate		D001
Chloroacetyl chloride		D002
p-Chloroaniline		P024
Chlorobenzene		U037
Chlorobenzoyl chloride		D002
Chloroform		U044
Chlorophenol		U048
Chloropropionaldehyde diethyl acetal		D001
Chlorosuccinimide	5000	D002
Chromic acid, and salts	D002,	
Chromic sulfate		D007
Chrysene		U050
Copper Cyanide		P029
Cresol		U052 D001
Crotonyl chloride		U055
Cumene		U246
Cyanogen bromide		P030
Cyanuric chloride		
Cyclohexane		U056
Cyclohexanone		U057 U069
Dibutyl phthalate	<i>:</i>	
Dichloroacetic acid		D002
Dichlorobenzoyl chloride		D002 U081
2,4-Dichlorophenol		U082
2,6-Dichlorophenol		U084
1,3-Dichloropropene		D001
Diethylamine		U088
Diethyl phthalate		D002
Difluorophosphoric acid		D002
Dihydropyran		D001
Diisobutyl aluminum hydride		D001
Dimethoxpropane		U092
Dimethylamine		U097
Dimethylcarbamyl chloride		D001
Dimethyldichlorosilane		D001
Dimethylformamide		P046
alpha, alpha-Dimethyl phenethylamine		U102
Dimethyl phthalate		P048
2,4-Dinitrophenol		U105
2,4 Dinitrotoluene		U106
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	•	U107
Dioctyl phthalate		U108
1,4-Dioxane		U041
Epichlorohydrin		U076
Ethane, 1,1-dichloro		U077
Ethane, 1,2-dichloro		U226
Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro		U001
Ethanal		D002
Ethanolamine		2002







CHEMICAL .	EPA ID#
011011101111	<u></u>
Ethyl acetate	U112
Ethyl alcohol	D001
Ethyl bromoacetate	D002
Ethyl chloride	D001
Ethyl chloroformate	D001
Ethylene dibromide	U067
Ethylene dichloride	U077
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	D001
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	D001
Ethylenimine	P054
Ethyl carbamate	U238
Ethyl ether	U117
Ethyl formate	D001
Ethyl methane sulfonate	U119
Ferric chloride	D002
Fluoboric acid	D002
Formaldehyde	U122
Formic acid	U123
Furan	U124
Furfural	U125
Gloxylic acid	D002
Heptaldehyde	D001
Hexane	D001
Hexanoic acid	D002
Hydrazine	U133
Hydrochloric acid	D002
Hydrogen fluoride	U134
Hydrogen sulfide	U135
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride	D002
Isobutyl chloroformate	D001,D002
Lead acetate	U144
Lead dioxide	D001
Lithium aluminum hydride	D001,D003
Lithium perchlorate	D001
Magnesium nitrate	D001
Manganese dioxide	D001
Maleic anhydride	U147
Malononitrile	U149
Mercuric oxide	D009
Mercuric sulfide	D009
Mercury	U151
Methacrylic acid	D002
Methanesulfonyl chloride	D002
Methanol	U154
Methylal	D001
Methylene chloride	U080
Methyl ethyl ketone	U159
Methyl hydrazine	P068
Methyl iodide	U138
Methyl isobutyl ketone	U161
"coult then and I was and	<b></b>



## LIST OF WASTE CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL		EPA	ID#
	D001	D00:	
Methyl methacrylate	D001,	D003	
Methylstyrene		D001	
Methyl vinyl ketone		U165	
Naphthalene 1-Naphthalenamine		U167	
1,4-Naphthoquinone		U166	
Nicotine	•	P075	
Nitric acid		D002	
Nitroaniline		P077	
Nitrobenzene		U169	
Nitromethane		D001	
p-Nitrophenol		U170	
Oleum		D002	
Osmium tetroxide		P087	7
Oxirane		U115	5
Paraldehyde		U182	
Pentyne		D001	
Perchloric Acid	•	D001	
Periodic Acid		D001	
Phenacetin		U187	
Phenol		U188	
Phosgene		P095	
Phosphoric acid		D002	
Phosphorus oxychloride	D001 D002	D002	
Phosphorus pentoxide	D001,D002		
Phosphorus trichloride	D002,		
Phosphotungstic acid	DOOL	U190	
Phthalic anhydride	D001,		
Potassium tert-butylate Potassium cyanide	D001	P098	
Potassium dichromate		D001	
Potassium dichromate, sulfuric acid	i, D002,I		
mercuric sulfate, silver sulfate		0011	
Potassium fluoride		D002	:
Potassium hydroxide		D002	
Potassium metal	D001,	D003	•
Potassium nitrate		D001	
Potassium nitrite	•	D001	
Potassium permanganate		D001	
Potassium thiocyanate		<b>U030</b>	
Propane, 1,2-dichloro		U083	
Propylene glycol		D001	
Pyridine		U196	
Resorcinol		U201	
Saccharin		U202	
Silver nitrate	2001 2003	D001	
Sodium amalgam	D001,D003,	D009	
Sodium arsenite	•	P105	
Sodium azide		D002	
Sodium bisulfate		D002	

## LIST OF WASTE CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL	EPA ID#
Codium bomohudwido	D001 D003
Sodium borohydride Sodium chlorate	D001,D003 D001
Sodium chiolate Sodium cyanide	P106
Sodium cyanide Sodium cyanoamide	P030
Sodium hydroxide	D002
Sodium metal	D002
Sodium methylate	D001,D003
Sodium nitrate	D001
Sodium nitrite	D001
Sodium perborate	D001
Sodium perchlorate	D001
Sodium periodate	D001
Sodium trichlorophenate	D001
Strontium peroxide	D002
Sulfanilic acid	D001
Sulfuric acid	D002
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	U208
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	U209
Tetrahydrofuran	U213
Tetramethylsilane	D001
Thiourea	U219
Titanium tetrachloride	D002
Titanium trichloride	D001
Toluene	U220
Toluenediamine	U221
Toluenesulfonic acid	. D002
Trichloroacetic acid	D002
Trichloroethylene	U228
Triethylamine	D001
Vinyl chloride	U043
Xylene	U239
Zinc chloride	D002
Zinc nitrate	D001



WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN

MILES INC.

ELKHART, IN

EPA I.D. No. - IND005068705

#### 3.2 Waste Analysis Plan

This waste analysis plan describes the sampling and analytical methods which are followed by Miles Inc. to ensure that the wastes that are generated are stored, handled and disposed in an environmentally sound fashion. Miles approaches the testing of its' waste with three main goals:

- 1. Perform periodic sampling and analysis to verify that no significant change has occurred in the waste both in those generated on-site and those generated off site.
- 2. Establish the hazards and identify constituents in unknowns generated by new processes or other unknowns.
- 3. Provide sufficient sampling and analysis to satisfy the waste analysis requirements of 40 CFR Parts 264, 265 and 268 and 329 IAC 3-16 and 3-41.

All analytical work to fulfill these goals is handled by outside contract laboratories. Sampling of the waste is done by on-site personnel with samples being shipped to an appropriate laboratory. Currently, Miles is using National Analytical in Tulsa, OK (a division of USPCI) for periodic analysis of the wastes.

#### 3.2a Necessity for Waste Analysis

There are six general reasons behind the sampling and analysis program at Miles. They are:

- Identify material compatibility,
- verify segregation and acceptability for disposal,
- 3. periodic verification of the waste characteristics,
- verify constituents and characteristics of off-plant materials,
- 5. identify unknowns, and
- 6. determine if the material is a waste restricted from land disposal and whether it meets the prescribed treatment standard.

As was discussed previously, Miles generates three broad categories of wastes. These are termed chlorinated solvents, non-chlorinated solvents, and miscellaneous laboratory chemicals. The chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents are bulk packaged, separately, in 55-gallon drums, with the



drums stored in Building 35 pending disposal. In order to combine these wastes, we must first ensure that they are compatible. Compatibility determinations are made by both physical testing and the identification of constituents for use in the compatibility charts shown in Appendix E. The site environmental engineer uses the information generated by these waste analyses with the charts in Appendix E to determine proper compatibility categories.

The two solvent streams are regulated as listed wastes from non-specific sources and have severe restrictions on land disposal. For many years, it has been Miles' policy to incinerate the solvents which are generated that cannot be adequately recovered. Analyses of the wastes are needed to determine levels of halogens in the material in order to dispose of the wastes properly. addition, there are significant restrictions, and corresponding monetary incentives, to segregate wastes into strongly halogenated and non-halogenated (or weakly) materials. Testing is needed to continue to verify this segregation and to provide proof of the separation to the corresponding permitted disposal facilities. It is also needed to confirm the characteristics of the separated materials.

The operations at Miles Myrtle Street complex include a significant amount of research and development work in medical diagnostic, consumer product, and food-related applications. This on-going research results in the production of a variety of wastes that can change over time. Though the specific chemicals used can change, the general types of chemicals used in these R&D areas are relatively constant.

In order to continue to dispose of the materials in a proper and responsible fashion and to ensure safe handling, periodic analyses of the waste are required. These analyses should determine if the waste has significantly altered in its' composition or characteristics.

As the largest facility of Miles in Northern Indiana, and the only hazardous waste storage facility in the Company, the Myrtle Street complex accepts waste from the other Miles' plants in the area. These wastes are classified on the basis of the processes generating the waste, and normally



fit in the categories of chlorinated or nonchlorinated solvents. Analyses of these wastes are needed to periodically confirm that the wastes fall within their broad guidelines for constituents.

Another reason behind the Miles' sampling program is the identification of unknowns. Occasionally, there are small jars of laboratory chemicals that require identification. In order to properly labpack the materials for disposal, these unknowns need to be identified. Unknowns may also be generated by new R&D processes. Again, in order to dispose of the materials, the unknown, or its' characteristics, need to be identified.

The final reason behind the Miles' sampling program is the determination of the applicability of land disposal restrictions on the waste. Even though virtually all of the wastes are sent for incineration, Miles is obligated to determine if the waste is restricted, and if so, what treatment standard it needs to meet. If it already meets the required standard, then that must be documented as well.

### 3.2b General Procedure

Attached in Figure 3-5 is a flowchart indicating the testing decision for the wastes handled at Building 35. Normal incoming wastes are checked to ensure that their pH has been adjusted to levels sufficient for bulk packaging. If the pH is within 5 to 9, then the waste is stored without further tests. If the material is not a standard waste but the constituents are known, then the material will be tested for its' characteristics. These tests will include pH, flash point, cyanide, sulfide, and total organic halogens.

Miscellaneous lab chemicals are inspected to see that the labels are sufficient for classification on the basis of compatibility. The ingredients are compared with the compatibility listing in Appendix E. It is then segregated and stored with like or compatible materials. Should the materials be unknown, either lab chemicals or bulk materials, then constituent and characteristic analyses are conducted. The constituent tests consist of: volatile organics, semi-volatile organics (both extracted by TCLP if required), total metals and TCLP PROPERTY EP Tox extraction for metals.

Characteristic tests are pH, flash point, cyanide, sulfide, and total organic halogens. The constituent and characteristic analyses would then be used for compatibility determinations.



ISSUED 10/22/9

### Figure 3-5 (continued)

Test Set	<u>Tests</u>
1	<pre>pH, Flash Point, Cyanide, Sulfide, TOX   (Individual Samples)</pre>
2	VOCs, Semi-VOCs, TCLP for Metals and Volatiles, EP Toxic Metals if only to identify the waste (Individual Samples)
3	pH, Flash Point, TOX, TOC, Cyanide, Sulfide (Individual Samples of 10% of Chlorinated and 10% of Non-chlorinated Drums in Storage)
4	pH, Flash Point, TOX, TOC, Cyanide, Sulfide, BTU Content, VOCs, Semi-VOCs, Heavy Metals, Ash Content, PCB's and Pesticides, TCLP for volatiles and metals (Composite of 10% of Chlorinated and 10% of Non-chlorinated Drums in Storage), EP Tox, if no TCLP
5	VOC Content and TCLP for Volatiles and Metals (Composite Sample of 10% of Drums in Storage that were used in Test Set 3)
6	Tests conducted by disposal facility to check "fingerprint" of the waste. Normally: Specific Gravity, pH, Viscosity, Flash Point, Ash Content, BTU Content, Water %, EP Toxic Metals, Chlorides, Fluoride, PCBs

Materials from off site are inspected to ensure that they are generated from the standard Miles' processes and are not new wastes. Prior to initiating a shipment from one of the outlying facilities to Building 35, the site environmental engineer at Myrtle Street is contacted by the off site environmental coordinator. The Myrtle Street site engineer establishes the identity of the waste by discussion with off site personnel and directs them on the testing requirements prior to acceptance at Building 35. If the materials are from our normal primary processes, then the wastes are not tested prior to storage. wastes are from new processes, then they are subjected to constituent and characteristic analyses as indicated above.

These procedures for the incoming wastes, from both on-site and off site generators, are intended to identify unknowns, and verify the characteristics and constituents of off site wastes. To satisfy the other requirements for disposal (segregation and acceptability for disposal, verification of characteristics and compliance with the land disposal restrictions), Miles conducts a combination of quarterly sampling for individual indicator parameters and VOCs with annual sampling for complete waste characterizations. These are also supplemented with finger-print analyses conducted by disposal firms on the wastes as it is approved for shipping.

Quarterly representative random samples of 10% of the chlorinated drums and 10% of the non-chlorinated drums in Building 35 are taken and tested for individual indicator parameters. These parameters are pH, flash point, total organic halogens, total organic carbon, cyanide, and sulfide. from the same random drums are composited for a VOC and EP toxic metals scan. Optionally, TCLP tests for volatiles and metals are performed on the composite and on half of the random samples (i.e., 5% of chlorinated and 5% of the non-chlorinated drums). These samples are taken to provide quarterly verification that there are no significant differences in the waste and that there are no potentially incompatible materials in the waste.

Annually, a complete chemical and physical characterization is conducted on both the chlorinated solvent waste and the non-chlorinated solvent

waste. At random, 10% of the drums in Building 35, of each type, are sampled and composited. This composite sample is tested for pH, flash point, total organic halogens, total organic carbon, cyanide, sulfide, BTU content, volatile organic constituents, semi-volatile organic constituents, pesticides and PCBs, total metals, EP toxic metals, and ash content. A TCLP for volatile organics and metals is also conducted. This analysis is to confirm the overall acceptability of the quarterly indicator monitoring and to provide a complete picture of the waste, at least annually.

Prior to shipment for disposal, wastes are inspected and reviewed for compliance with the land disposal restrictions. If insufficient information is available to classify the material under the land ban rules either through knowledge of the waste or from prior lab sampling, then it will be treated as an unknown and analyzed accordingly.

As a supplement to Miles' quarterly and annual waste analyses, and as a check on the type of wastes disposed at their facilities, the disposal companies that are used subject Miles' waste to fingerprint analyses. The analyses typically consist of the following parameters: pH, flash point, specific gravity, viscosity, ash content, BTU content, % water, EP toxic metals, chlorides, fluorides and PCBs.

### 3.2c Parameters and Rationale

The parameters for the characteristic and constituent analyses for both periodic waste analyses and "as needed" tests are as follows:

Parameter	Rationale

pН Strongly acidic or basic materials could be incompatible with high solvent concentration waste and

could be corrosive to the storage

drums.

Materials could have alcohols or Flash Point

other flammable materials.

Flammability classification needed

for storage, transport, and

disposal.

Cyanide Normal parameter for testing of

reactivity.

Sulfide Normal parameter for testing of

reactivity.

Total Organic Halogens

(TOX)

Used as a screening test to indicate high concentrations of chlorinated solvents. Shorter

turn-around and cheaper than a full

VOC scan.

Total Organic Carbon

(TOC)

Used as a screening test to indicate high concentrations of organic solvents. Like TOX, TOC is quicker and cheaper than a full VOC scan.

BTU Content

Needed in order to establish the applicability of incineration for the waste. It gives the relative

heating value of the waste.

Ash Content

Also needed to determine the residue remaining after the materials are destroyed. Applicable for incineration of the

waste.

EP Toxic Metals

Analyzed to determine if any of the wastes have characteristic

metal contamination.

### Parameter

### Rationale

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

GC/MS analysis to detect volatile fractions in the waste. Materials that are in the waste such as acetone, methylene chloride, toluene, and xylene are identified and quantified.

Semi Volatile Organic Compounds (Acid Extractable and Base Neutral) GC/MS analysis to detect and quantify any semi volatile constituents in the waste.

Pesticides and PCBs

Periodic test to verify that no pesticides and/or PCBs are in the waste.

TCLP

Required for testing of waste for compliance with the land disposal restrictions treatment standards. Also required as a new characteristic waste analysis (40 CFR 261). Note that a TCLP organic extraction analysis will be used instead of a straight VOC/SVOC scan when appropriate.

### 3.2d Test Methods

The test methods to be employed in the applicable analyses are listed in Figure 3-6.

To ensure that the laboratory analyses provided by the contract laboratory for Miles are adequate, Miles will require the laboratory to follow at least the minimum quality control procedures listed below.

- Use of acceptable sample preparation as per the analytical methods specified in Figure 3-6.
- Calibration of laboratory instruments to within acceptable limits according to EPA or manufacturer's specifications before, after, and during use. Reference standards will be used when necessary.

- 3. Periodic inspection, maintenance and necessary service of all laboratory instruments and equipment before each use in accordance with the recommended maintenance schedule in Figure 3-7.
- 4. The use of reference standards and QC samples as necessary to determine the accuracy and precision of procedures, instruments and operators consisting of a minimum of sample blanks, and matrix spikes (where applicable) prior to any sample analysis, and duplicate determinations at least every tenth sample.
- 5. The use of adequate statistical procedures to monitor the precision and accuracy of the data and to establish acceptable limits including calculation of method detection limits, accuracy of controls, recovery and precision of the method.
- 6. A continuous review of results to identify and correct problems within the measurement system.
- 7. Documenting the performance of systems and operators.
- 8. Regular participation in external laboratory evaluations to determine the accuracy and overall performance of the laboratory. This should include performance evaluation and interlaboratory comparison studies, and formal field unit/laboratory evaluations and inspections.
- 9. Use of sample identification and, as necessary, formal chain-of-custody procedures in the laboratory.
- 10. Maintenance and storage of complete records, charts, and logs of all pertinent laboratory calibration, analytical and QC activities and data.
- 11. Ensuring all data outputs are presented in their prescribed format consisting of not less than laboratory name and EPA ID number, date samples were received, date of analysis, the analyte tested, method name, sample description, test result, units of result, detection limit and precision of the method.

Figure 3-6 Parameters and Test Methods for Hazardous Characteristics and Constituents

	=====	====	====	****	
Parameter or Characteristic	Test (SW-	Met 846)	hod		Notes
Ignitability Flash Point	1010	or	1020		Closed cup or Open
Corrosivity pH	9040				Electrometric
Reactivity Cyanide	9010	or .	9012		Colorimetric, Manual or Auto.
Sulfide	9030				·
EP Toxic Metals Arsenic	1310	and	70,6	0	Extraction/AA Analysis
Barium	1310	and	708	0	"
Cadmium	1310	and	713	0	
Chromium	1310	and	719	0 .	
Lead	1310	and	742	0	11
Mercury	1310	and	747	0	, 11
Selenium	1310	and	7740	כ	11
Silver	1310	and	7760		11
Total Organic Halogens Total Organic Carbon	9020 9060				
Volatile Organics	8240				GC/MS
Semivolatile Organics	8250				GC/MS
Pesticides and PCB's	8080				Gas Chrom.
TCLP (Toxicity Charac- teristic Leaching Proce	dure)				Appendix I Appendix II
	=====		===:	====	

Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Note:

Spectroscopy may be substituted for AA metal

analysis.

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Third Ed., November, 1986 SW-846

### Figure 3-7

## Recommended Equipment Performance and Maintenance Schedule

### Each Use

### A. Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers

- 1. If burner is to be used, clean slot and install. After use, remove burner and rinse. Rinse spray chamber with distilled water.
- 2. Check all instrument parameters.
- 3. Align lamp for maximum light thruput at the analytical wavelengths.
- 4. Align burner for best sensitivity.
- 5. Adjust gas flows and nebulizer bead for best sensitivity.
- 6. Run Standards (calibrate).
- 7. Run QC samples.

### B. ICAP

- Check nebulizer aspiration hose.
- Aspiration date verification.
- 3. Check standard calibration.

### As Needed

- 1. Dust and clean.
- Request repair of any malfunctioning part.
- 3. Replace D2 lamps.
- 4. Clean optics.
- 5. Replace fuel, oxidant and drain.
- 6. Clean nebulizer.

- 1. Clean ICAP torch monthly.
  - Quarterly or annual maintenance check by manufacturer's representative

### C. Recorders

- 1. Dust, clean, and repair, as needed.
- D. Analytical Balances
- 1. Clean after each use.

1. Check accuracy with weights monthly, service as needed.

- E. Ovens
- 1. Check Temperature.
- F. Gas Chromatographs
- 1. Check instrument parameters (flow rates, temperatures, etc.).
- Calibrate and run QC controls.
- 1. Change gas cylinders, filters, septa, solvent (Hall det.), resin (Hall det.).



### Figure 3-7 (con't.)

## Recommended Equipment Performance and Maintenance Schedule

	Each Use		As needed
G.	Purge and Trap Systems		.*
1.	Check parameters, run standards, QC controls, blanks and samples.	1.	Replace trap, clean purge vessel.
H.	Liquid Chromatographs		
1. 2.	Check parameters, purge solvent reservoirs, pump lines and detector. Calibrate, run QC controls, blanks, and samples.	1.	Inspect for leaks, repair as needed.
I.	Refrigerators/Walk-in Coolers		
1.	Check and record temperature daily.		
J.	Deionized/Organic Free Water		
1.	Check conductivity.	1.	and organic beds.
ĸ.	Vacuum Pumps		•
1.	Check performance	1.	Lubricate, check belts.
L.	Conductivity Meter		
1.	Calibrate with standard KCl	1.	Clean electrode.
M	pH Meter		
1.	Check electrode. Calibrate.		

### 3.2e Sampling Methods

Samples taken from the drum wastes for identification and characterization are collected using glass disposable composite liquid waste samplers (coliwasas). The coliwasas give a complete cross section of the material in the drum and have been recommended in SW-846 as the correct sampling equipment for drummed liquids. Each glass coliwasa is rinsed between uses and is only used within a particular family of chemicals (chlorinated or non-chlorinated solvents). They are normally discarded after a few uses. The site Environmental Engineer collects the samples from the drums in Building 35.

Samples taken from small laboratory chemical jars are collected using a small trier or spatula. The trier or spatula allow the collection of a sample of dry powders and very viscous materials. Lab chemicals that are in liquid form are sampled using glass pipettes. The pipettes yield a complete cross section of material in the jar. These samples are also taken by the Site Environmental Engineer in Building 35.

To ensure that an adequate number of samples are taken to reflect the variability of the waste during the quarterly and annual samples, a random sampling strategy is employed. The samples are collected from 10% of the containers chosen, at random, and the samples are analyzed either individually or are composited. Quarterly samples are individually analyzed for indicator parameters and composited for VOCs. Annual samples are composited for the entire characterization.

Once a sample is taken, it is placed in an appropriate container and preserved as shown in Figure 3-8. The bottles and jars are packed in an ice chest and cooled and subsequently shipped via overnight delivery to the contract laboratory.

Sample labels as shown in Figure 3-9 and chain of custody records, such as shown in Figure 3-10 accompany all samples as they are taken and shipped. The site engineer fills out the sample label with the applicable information identifying what material the sample was taken from and attaches it to the sample container. The chain of custody form is also filled out by the site

engineer, signed by the transportation company and accompanies the samples to the contract laboratory. Completed chain of custody forms are returned with sample results.

### 3.2f Frequency of Analysis

Samples of the waste solvents will be taken and analyzed on a quarterly basis for general indicator parameters and annually for full scale chemical and physical characterization. Samples of unknowns will be taken on an as needed basis. At a minimum, the samples will be taken before the materials are transferred to Building 35 in order to determine the compatibilities of the materials prior to storage.

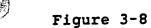
### 3.2g Additional Requirements for Wastes Generated Off Site

The waste material generated off site are comparable to the solvent waste generated at the Myrtle Street complex. As such, they will undergo quarterly and annual sampling following the same guidelines as given above. No additional requirements are needed in order to provide periodic waste analysis of the materials. Should any unknowns or new waste be generated at the off site facilities, then the procedures and approach for unknown material characteristics will be employed prior to shipping the material to Myrtle Street.

In order to verify that the wastes shipped from the off site, Miles' facilities correspond to our knowledge of the waste, a manifest and pH check will be done on each drum of waste. In addition, the generating plant will be contacted to verify the origin of the shipment.

## 3.2h Additional Requirements of Ignitable, Reactive, or Incompatible Wastes

The information provided in previous sections of the Waste Analysis Plan is sufficient to characterize the waste generated at Miles in order to store the material. Ignitable materials will have their flash point checked during quarterly analyses or during identification of unknowns. Reactive materials and incompatible lab chemicals will be identified through the compatibility charts and segregated. No additional testing procedures are required.



# Required Containers, Preservation Techniques, and Holding Times for Waste Analysis Samples

Parameter or Characteristic	Container(1)	Preservation Technique	Maximum Holding Time
	·		
Ignitability Flash Point	G, Teflon- lined cap	Cool, 4 C	28 days
Corrosivity pH	G, Teflon- lined cap	Cool, 4 C	Analyze Immediately
Donativitue			
Reactivity: Cyanide	G, Teflon lined cap	Cool, 4 C, NaOH to pH>12	14 days
Sulfide	G, Teflon- lined cap	Cool, 4 C, NaOH to pH>9	7 days
EP Toxic Metals:		• •	
Chromium VI	G, Teflon- lined cap	Cool, 4 C	24 hours
Mercury	G, Teflon- lined cap	HNO3 to pH<2	28 days
Barium	G, Teflon- lined cap	HNO3 to pH<2	6 months
Cadium	G, Teflon- lined cap	HNO3 to pH<2	6 months
Lead	G, Teflon- lined cap	HNO3 to pH<2	6 months
Selenium	G, Teflon- lined cap	HNO3 to pH<2	6 months
Silver	G, Teflon- lined cap	HNO3 to pH<2	6 months
Total Organic Halogens	G, Teflon- lined septum(2	Cool, 4 C, H2SO4	7 days
Total Organic Carbon		Cool, 4 C, H2SO4 ) or HCl to pH<2	28 days
Volatile Organics	G, Teflon- lined septum(2	Cool, 4 C, 0.008%	14 days
Semivolatile Organics	G, Teflon- lined septum(2	Cool, 4 C, 0.008% Na2S2O3	14 days

⁽¹⁾ G=glass(2) Zero head space allowed



### Figure 3-8

## Required Containers, Preservation Techniques, and Holding Times for Waste Analysis Samples

			######################################
Parameter or Characteristic	Container(1)	Preservation Technique	Maximum Holding Time
Pesticides and PCBs	G, Teflon- lined septum(2	Cool, 4 C	40 days
TCLP	G, Teflon- lined septum(2)	Cool, 4 C	14 days

(1) G=glass(2) Zero head space allowed



# FIGURE 3-9 SAMPLE LABEL

<b>VILES</b>	Chain-of-Custody Number_
Sample Type:	
Plant:	
Sample Location:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sampler:	
Date:	Time:
Comments:	<u> </u>
Preservative:	•



le aboratories, inc.

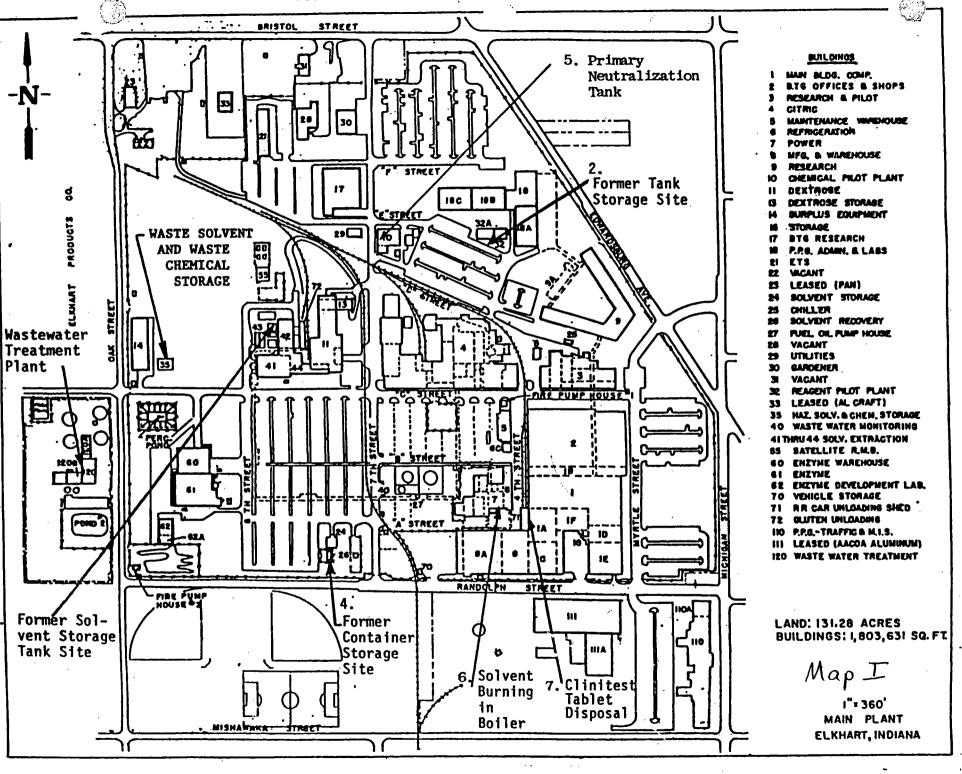
O. Box 40

Elkhart, IN 46515

Phone (219) 264-8111

### FIG 3-10 CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

Sampling !	Site			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sampler			Telephone No.				
item Number	Sample Number	Numbe Of Cor	r & Size ntainers				Description		Transfe 1 2	r Number 3 4 5	& Check	
												•
·												l
	: :											ļ.
	·				:							
												·.'
-												SECTION
Person Respo	nainte for Sample A	filletion	Date	Time	TRANSFER NUMBER	ITEM NUMBER	I RANSFERS RELINQUISHED BY	ACCEPTED BY	<u></u>	DATE	TIME	ļ.
Purpose of Ar	alysic (Use Back of Sheet	If Necessary)			1						<del> </del>	3-35
					2							SSI
	•				3							SUED
					5							10/22
	٠.				8			·	·			22/90
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			7	<u> </u>			<del> </del>	L	<u> </u>	ŏ



SECTION 10-2 ISSUED 10/22/90

### 3. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1a Chemical and Physical Analyses

S. 17 18 18 18 18

Miles generates three primary categories of hazardous wastes. These are classified as:

(1) Chlorinated wastes containing predominantly solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, acetone and butyl acetate,

who we are to

- (2) non-chlorinated wastes containing predominantly solvents such as acetone, toluene, methanol, ethanol and cyclohexanone, and
- (3) laboratory wastes containing small amounts of relatively pure materials common to a research and development lab.

The first two categories should be considered as general waste divisions rather than strict separations of chlorinated and non-chlorinated materials. Due to the laboratory operations generating the waste each waste stream will have materials in it which are also in the other waste category. These separations are made more to ease our ability to dispose of the waste rather than segregate the materials into two compatibility groups. (Disposal facilities have limits on the halogen content of the wastes they accept for incineration).

All of these wastes are generated due to the research and development activities on-going at Miles' Elkhart facility. Only small amounts of hazardous wastes are generated by the production operations at the Myrtle Street Plant. Information about each of these waste streams is given below.

### Chlorinated Wastes:

These wastes are water miscible, and are comprised of one or two layers. The liquids can be a variety of colors from blue to yellow to colorless. Odors are essentially solvent sweet and mild. Most of the time, the wastes are partially water, yielding a specific gravity slightly above 1.0. Suspended solids are very low. The pH of the waste is between 5 and 9, per the Miles' Standard Laboratory Solvent Scrap Procedure. A summary of materials which are in the waste and the waste characteristics are listed in Figure 3-1.

### CHLORINATED WASTE SOLVENT

## COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS Figure 3-1

Components	Ranges by Percent Vo	lume
Water Acetone Butyl Acetate Carbon Tetrachloride Chloroform 1,2 Dichloroethane Ethanol Isopropyl Alcohol Methanol Methylene Chloride 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Toluene Xylene	0-55 0-12 0-25 0-4 0-85 0-8 ~ 0-12 0-4 0-5 0-15 0-8 0-5 0-5	: · · · · ·
Components	<u>Range</u>	
Arsenic Barium Cadmium Chromium Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Selenium Silver Thallium Zinc	0-2 ppm 0-40 ppm 0-1 ppm 0-3 ppm 0-25 ppm 0-10 ppm 0-5 ppm 0-8 ppm 0-1 ppm 0-1 ppm 0-3 ppm 0-2 ppm 0-2 ppm	
pH Specific Gravity Cyanide Sulfide Ash Content TSS Flashpoint TOX BTU	5-9 1.1-1.4 g/ml 0-2 mg/kg 0-10 mg/kg 1-2 % ** 10-100 C 15-75 %Cl 3,500-6,000 per lb.	er my j

^{**} Due to sample matrix, analysis not performed.

The chlorinated wastes, which Miles generates, are considered listed wastes from non-specific sources with waste codes of F001 and F002. They are listed on the basis of their toxicity. Miles has determined these wastes to be hazardous due to the presence or potential presence of the following materials:

- a. Degreasing solvents from maintenance/shop activities such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and
- solvents from lab activities such as methylene chloride.

There are also instances in which an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol, is present in the waste. In those instances, the waste is also classified as DOT flammable and EPA ignitable (D001) with a flash point of less than 100°F.

Other characteristic waste codes which are applicable to this waste stream include the following:

Arsenic	D004
Lead	D008
Mercury	D009
Benzene	D018
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019
Chloroform	D022
1,2-Dichloroethane	D028

Miles has determined that these materials are hazardous wastes due to our familiarity with the processes generating the waste and laboratory analyses for the wastes. Laboratory reports for representative samples of the chlorinated waste are given in Appendix D.

The locations where the wastes are generated are shown in Figure 3-2. These are the forms used by the operators when picking up the waste.

### Non-Chlorinated Wastes:

These wastes are water soluble, and are comprised of one or two layers. Colors range from off-blue to green to colorless. Odors are mild solvent sweet. Wastes are mostly water with a low suspended solids content. The flash point of the material is usually less than 100°F with a pH of between 5 and 9. Summarized physical and chemical characteristics of the waste are given in Figure 3-3.



## WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 1—1D—1F—2—8—8A

Date:	
-------	--

-				CHEC	CKED	NO. OF CO	ONTAINERS F	PICKED UP		DISPOSITION	
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/N-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
1	2nd	Col. 55 Solv. Cabinet	2 - 5 gal			<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
1	2nd	Vit. Packg. (Col. 210) (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal	<u> </u>							
<u> </u>	2nd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal	<u> </u>							. '
1	3rd	1.3.76 1 - 5 gal	2 - 2 gal								
1	3rd	1.3.78 Sink	1 - 5 gal								
1	3rd	1.3.80* 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
1	3rd	1.3.154 Inside Door 1.3.57	1 - 5 gal								
1D	3rd	1D.3.61	3 - 5 gal								
1F	4th	1F.4.18 1 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gal								
1F	4th	1F.4.34 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
1F	4th	1F.4.37	5 - 2 gal							·	
1F	4th	1F.4.44	1 - 2 gal	1			1				<del></del>
1F	4th	1F.4.48	2 - 5 gal								
2	1st	Paint Shop	5 - 5 gal								:
2	1st	Electric Shop	1 - 2 gal			1		,			
8	3rd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal				1				
8	3rd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal	-		1.	1				
BA	4th	8A.4.189 Film Coating (Will Call)	1 - 55 gal			<del>                                     </del>					
NOTE:	Identify a other dis	additional pickups here and explain non-solvent pspositions.	pickups and					1			
		· .									

*WILL CALL FOR 2 GALLON

 Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.

If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

SIGNED _				<u></u>
			-	•
DATE				

### FIGURE 3-2 (con't.)

### **WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST** BUILDINGS: 3-3J-3K-4-10-44-120

Date:	
-------	--

				CHEC	CKED	NO. OF CO	NTAINERS I	PICKED UP	DISPOSITION		
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/N-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
3	1st	3.1.28	2 - 5 gal								
3	1st	3.1.30 Corner 3.1.30 & 3.1.22	2 - 5 gal								
- 3	1st	3.1 Hallway to Pilot Plant	1 - 5 gal				·				
3	1st	3.1.99	2 - 5 gal								
3	2nd	3.2.28 North East Corner	2 - 5 gal							·	
3	2nd	FH - 52	1 - 5 gal								
3	2nd	3.2.36	2 - 2 gal								
3J	2nd	Outside Rm. 50-55 (Fume Hood FH-27)	2 - 5 gal								- · ·
зк	1st	3K.1 FH. 3177 (Across From)	2 - 5 gal								
зк	2nd	FH - 42	2 - 5 gal								
4	1st	Citric Plant & Coating Shed (Will Call)	4 - 55 gal								
4	2nd	Citric Lab (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal								
10		Pilot Plant	55 gal								
44	1str	Extraction 44.1.4 3 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gal			!					
44	1st	Extraction 44.1.24	2 - 5 gal								
120		Wastewater Treatment Plant (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal								
120		•	1 - 2 gal								
									<del></del>		· · ·
				,							
NOTE:	Identify a other disp	idditional pickups here and explain non-solvent positions.	ickups and					ŧ			
· -			<del> </del>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

### WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST **BUILDINGS: 9 and 17**

_	•
Date:	

				CHECKED NO.		NC. OF CC	NTAINERS I	PICKED UP		DISPOSITION	
LDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/NONCHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
9	Bsmt	Garage-Maintenance Cage NW Corner	2 - 5 gal					`			······································
9	Bsmt	9.W1 Basement Room 110	2 - 5 gal			,					<del> </del>
9	1st	9.W1 1st Bay Inside Wall	1 - 5 gal								
9	1st	9.W2 Bay 3 Under North Sink	1 - 5 gal								·
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1202A	1 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 1st Bay North Wall	4 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 2nd Bay North Wall	4 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 4th Bay Center	3 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1204 Bay 3 South Wall	2 - 5 gal							·	
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1217 - Animal Room	1 - 5 gal							· .	
9	Bsmt	9.W2 Room 214A	1 - 2 gal							<u> </u>	
9	Bsmt	9.W2 - Room B10	2 - 5 gal					·			
9	2nd	9.W2 Bay 3 South Wall 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
17		17.1.24 Lab #2	2 - 2 gal				,				
17		17.1.47 Lab #6	1 - 2 gal							·	
17		17.1.60 Lab #4 1 - 2 gal	2 - 5 gal								
17		17.1.63 Lab #9	2 - 2 gal								
NOTE:	Identify a other dis	additional pickups here and explain non-solvent p positions.	olckups and				·			·	-
					<u> </u>						
1. Do 2. If :	not pick	up containers if they are not labeled corrections are observed to be leaking, contain the	ctly and have	a neutrali	zed pH. the app	Notify area	supervisor.				

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

### WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 18—18A—18B—18C—32

Date:	

				CHECKED		NO. OF CO	ONTAINERS I	PICKED UP			
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/NON-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
18	Bsmt	18.B.12 By Inside Door	1 - 2 gal								·
18	Bsmt	18.B.24 By Inside Door	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.6 Under Fume Hood 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.8 Under Sink 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.23 Under Sink 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.26 Under Cabinet	1 - 2 gal				·				
18	1st	18.1.109 Solvent Room	1 - 5 gal								
18A	Bsmt	18A.B.11.FH30 (Will Call)	2 - 5 gal					·	·		
18A	Bsmt	18A.B.22	1 - 5 gal								
18B	Bsmt	18B.B.B02 Across from Hood B02B	1 - 5 gal		Ī.						
18B	Bsmt	18B.B.B02 North wall of Hood B02C	1 - 5 gal						·	••	
18B	2nd	18B.2.B205 Hood B205 1 - 5 gai	2 - 2 gal								
18B	2nd	18B.2.B219	1 - 5 gal	·							
18B	2nd	18B.2.B220 Hood B220C	1 - 2 gal					·			
18C	Bsmt	18C.B.C05 Hood C05	2 - 5 gal								-
18C	Bsmt	18Q.B.C09 Hood C09	2 - 2 gal								
18C	1st	18C.1.C103 hood C103 1 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gai								
18C	1st	18C.1.C107 Hood C107	2 - 2 gal								
18C	1st	18C.1.C114	1 - 2 gal					,			
18C	1st	18C.1.C115	1 - 2 gal								
18C	2nd	18C.2.208	2 - 5 gal								
32	1st	32.2-3 Under Sink (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal								
32	1st	32.1-4 Under Sink (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal								
NOTE:		additional pickups here and explain non-solvent positions.	pickups and								

SECTION 3-7

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

### NON-CHLORINATED WASTE SOLVENT

## COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS Figure 3-3

	Components	Ranges	by	Percent	Volume
	Water	10	)~75	<b>,</b>	
	Acetone	0-	- 5		
	Butyl Acetate		-5		
	Chloroform		-10		
	Cyclohexanone		-15		•
	Ethanol	•	-5	<del></del>	
	Ethyl Benzene		-5		
	Ethyl Cellulose		-5		
	Ethyl Ether		-5		
	Isopropyl Alcohol		-5 -15		
	Methanol	0-			
	Methylene Chloride	0-			
	Propanol Toluene		26		
	Xylene	0-			
	Ayrene	•	_		
	,				
	. '				
	Components	Ra	nge		
	<i>(</i>				
٠	Arsenic		2	ppm	
	Barium		40	ppm	
	Cadmium		1		
	Chromium	0-	·2 ·25	ppm	
	Copper		15		
	Lead		1	ppm ppm	
	Mercury Nickel		10		
	Selenium		1		
	Silver		- <b>4</b>	ppm	
	Thallium		2		
	Zinc		10		
		,			
	рн	5-	-		-
	Specific Gravity	0.8 -1.		g/ml	
	Cyanide	0-		mg/kg	
	Sulfide		10	mg/kg	
	Ash Content	0-		8	
	TSS	100-50		mg/l	
	Flashpoint	10-10		C	
	TOX	0-1		%C1	
	BTU	2,500 - 7,50	U	per lb.	



The wastes that are termed non-halogenated are classified as listed hazardous wastes with waste codes of F003 and F005. They are listed on the basis of their ignitability and toxicity. Miles has determined these wastes to be hazardous due to the presence or potential presence of the following materials:

- a. Laboratory and Extraction solvents containing xylene, acetone, ethyl benzene, methyl isobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, and methanol, and
- b. laboratory and extraction solvents containing toluene.

In most instances, there is also an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol in the waste adding to the flammability of the mixture. In these cases the waste is also classified as DOT flammable and EPA ignitable (D001) due to a flash point of less than 100°F.

Other characteristic waste codes applicable to this waste include the following:

Arsenic	D004
Lead	D008
Mercury	D009
Benzene	D018
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019
Chloroform	D022
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	D035

Miles has determined that these materials are hazardous wastes due to our familiarity with the processes generating the waste, the materials used, and the laboratory analyses for the wastes. Laboratory reports for representative samples of the non-chlorinated waste are given in Appendix D.

The locations where the wastes are picked up are also shown in Figure 3-2.

### Miscellaneous Laboratory Chemicals:

Through the day-to-day operations of the research and development laboratories, a variety of spent miscellaneous lab chemicals are generated. The materials can be in solid, liquid, or gas form and can have a variety of characteristics. Many of



the wastes are listed as toxic or acutely toxic, others are listed only on the basis of their characteristics. Figure 3-4 is a compilation of the materials that could be seen in the storage facility at Building 35. Included in the figure is the listing of the P and U waste codes for the materials and some characteristic waste codes.

These wastes are segregated when they are scheduled for pick up from their generating location on the basis of their compatibility. Information as to their characteristics and properties are obtained from the following publications:

Chemical Dictionary
Merck Index
SAX Handbook of Hazardous Industrial
Chemicals

This information is used with the compatibility chart shown in Appendix E to determine proper segregation.

### 3.1b Containerized Waste

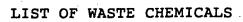
The solvent waste produced at Miles is collected in 5-gallon containers and transferred to 55-gallon drums at Building 35. Virtually all of the wastes, except for a few of the dry laboratory chemicals, contain free liquids. The drums, stored in Building 35, are in a diked, enclosed area that provides secondary containment. There are no other hazardous waste storage areas at the Myrtle Street plant. No wastes are stored without secondary containment; therefore, no testing for free liquids will be performed.

Section 4 provides information on the storage facility and shows the containment system for the building.

CHEMICAL		EPA ID#
Acetaldehyde		U001
Acetone		U002
Acetonitrile		U003
Acetophenone		U004
Acetyl chloride		U006
Acrolein		P003
Acrylamide		U007
Acrylic Acid		U008
Acrylonitrile		U009
Allyl alcohol		P0.05
Allyl bromide	-	D001
Allyl chloride	•	D001
Aluminum chloride		D002
Aminopyridine		P008
Ammonium hydroxide	•	D002
Ammonium picrate		P009
Ammonium persulfate		D001
Ammonium thiocyanate		P030
Amyl acetate		D001
Amyl alcohol		D001
Aniline		U012
Arsenic acid		P010
Arsenic oxide		P012
Arsenic pentoxide		P011
Aziridine	•	P054
Barium acetate		D005
Barium chloride		D005
Barium hydroxide	·	D005
Barium oxide		D005
Benzene		U019 U070
Benzene, 1,2-dichloro		U071
Benzene, 1,3-dichloro		U072
Benzene, 1,4-dichloro		D002
Benzenesulfonic acid	•	U021
Benzidine		U197
p-Benzoquinone Benzyl chloride		P028
Boric acid		D002
Boron trichloride		D002
Bromoacetaldehyde		D001
Brucine		_P018
Butanedione monoxime		D001
Butyl alcohol		U031
Butyl methacrylate		D001
Cacodylic acid		U136
Cadmium chloride	•	D006
Calcium chromate		U032
Calcium nitrate		D001
Carbon disulfide		P022
Carbon tetrachloride		U211
(		_



CHEMICAL		EPA ID#
Carbonyl iron powder		D001
Ceric Sulfate		D001
Chloroacetyl chloride		D002
p-Chloroaniline		P024
Chlorobenzene		U037
Chlorobenzoyl chloride		D002
Chloroform		U044
Chlorophenol		U048
Chloropropionaldehyde diethyl acetal		D001
Chlorosuccinimide		D002
Chromic acid, and salts	1 D0 <del>0</del> 2,	D007
Chromic sulfate		D007
Chrysene		<b>U050</b>
Copper Cyanide		P029
Cresol		U052
Crotonyl chloride		D001
Cumene		<b>U</b> 055
Cyanogen bromide		U246
Cyanuric chloride		P030
Cyclohexane		U056
Cyclohexanone		<b>U057</b>
Dibutyl phthalate		U069
Dichloroacetic acid		D002
Dichlorobenzoyl chloride		D002
2,4-Dichlorophenol		U081
2,6-Dichlorophenol		U082
1,3-Dichloropropene		U084
Diethylamine		D001
Diethyl phthalate		U088
Difluorophosphoric acid		D002
Dihydropyran		D001
Diisobutyl aluminum hydride		D001
Dimethoxpropane		D001
Dimethylamine		U092
Dimethylcarbamyl chloride		U097
Dimethyldichlorosilane		D001
Dimethylformamide		D001
alpha, alpha-Dimethyl phenethylamine		P046
Dimethyl phthalate		U102
2,4-Dinitrophenol		P048
2,4 Dinitrotoluene		U105
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		U106
Dioctyl phthalate		U107
1,4-Dioxane		U108
Epichlorohydrin		U041
Ethane, 1,1-dichloro		U076
Ethane, 1,2-dichloro		U077
Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro		U226
Ethanal		U001
Ethanolamine		D002



i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
CHEMICAL	EPA ID#
Etherl agotato	U112
Ethyl acetate	D001
Ethyl alcohol	D001
Ethyl bromoacetate	D002
Ethyl chloride	D001
Ethyl chloroformate	U067
Ethylene dibromide	U077
Ethylene dichloride	D001
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	D001
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether Ethylenimine	P054
	U238
Ethyl carbamate	U117
Ethyl ether	D001
Ethyl formate	U119
Ethyl methane sulfonate Ferric chloride	D002
Fluoboric acid	D002
<b>-</b>	U122
Formaldehyde Formic acid	U123
Furan	U124
Furfural	U125
Gloxylic acid	D002
Heptaldehyde	D002
Hexane	D001
Hexanoic acid	D002
Hydrazine	U133
Hydrochloric acid	D002
Hydrogen fluoride	U134
Hydrogen sulfide	U135
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride	D002
Isobutyl chloroformate	D001,D002
Lead acetate	U144
Lead dioxide	D001
Lithium aluminum hydride	D001,D003
Lithium perchlorate	D001
Magnesium nitrate	D001
Manganese dioxide	D001
Maleic anhydride	U147
Malononitrile	U149
Mercuric oxide	D009
Mercuric sulfide	D009
Mercury	<b>U151</b>
Methacrylic acid	D002
Methanesulfonyl chloride	D002
Methanol	U154
Methylal	D001
Methylene chloride	U080
Methyl ethyl ketone	U159
Methyl hydrazine	P068
Methyl iodide	U138
Methyl isobutyl ketone	U161



CHEMICAL		EPA	ID#
Methyl methacrylate	D001,	D00	3
Methylstyrene	•	D00	
Methyl vinyl ketone		D00	<b>1</b> ·
Naphthalene		U16!	5
1-Naphthalenamine		U16	
1,4-Naphthoquinone		U166	5
Nicotine		P07	
Nitric acid		D002	
Nitroaniline		P07	
Nitrobenzene		U169	9 .
Nitromethane	-	D00	
p-Nitrophenol		U170	
Oleum		D002	2
Osmium tetroxide		P08	
Oxirane		U115	
Paraldehyde		U182	2
Pentyne		D00	L
Perchloric Acid		D00	Ĺ
Periodic Acid		D00	
Phenacetin		U187	
Phenol		U188	
Phosgene		P095	5
Phosphoric acid		D002	2
Phosphorus oxychloride		D002	2
Phosphorus pentoxide	D001,D002		
Phosphorus trichloride	D002		
Phosphotungstic acid	D001		
Phthalic anhydride	•	์ บ190	
Potassium tert-butylate	D001	D003	3
Potassium cyanide	•	P098	
Potassium dichromate		D001	<u>l</u>
Potassium dichromate, sulfuric acio	i, D002,I	0009	,
mercuric sulfate, silver sulfate		0011	
Potassium fluoride		D002	2
Potassium hydroxide		D002	
Potassium metal	D001		
Potassium nitrate	•	D001	
Potassium nitrite	* •	D001	
Potassium permanganate		D001	
Potassium thiocyanate		U030	
Propane, 1,2-dichloro		U083	
Propylene glycol		D001	
Pyridine	•	U196	
Resorcinol		U20	
Saccharin		U202	
Silver nitrate		D001	
Sodium amalgam	D001,D003		
Sodium arsenite		D004	
Sodium arsenite Sodium azide		P105	
Sodium bisulfate		D002	
Dodiem progrado			

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1,157.

CHEMICAL	EPA ID#
Sodium borohydride	D001,D003
Sodium chlorate	D001
Sodium cyanide	P106
Sodium cyanoamide	P030
Sodium hydroxide	D002
Sodium metal	D001,D003
Sodium methylate	D001
Sodium nitrate	D001
Sodium nitrite	D001
Sodium perborate	D001
Sodium perchlorate	D001
Sodium periodate	D001
Sodium trichlorophenate	D002
Strontium peroxide	<b>D001</b>
Sulfanilic acid	D002
Sulfuric acid	D002
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	U208
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<b>U209</b>
Tetrahydrofuran	U213
Tetramethylsilane	D001
Thiourea	<b>U219</b>
Titanium tetrachloride	D002
Titanium trichloride	D001
Toluene	<b>U22</b> 0
Toluenediamine	<b>U221</b>
Toluenesulfonic acid	D002
Trichloroacetic acid	D002
Trichloroethylene	U228
Triethylamine	D001
Vinyl chloride	U043
Xylene	<b>Ü</b> 239
Zinc chloride	D002
Zinc nitrate	D001



# ATTACHMENT I WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN

AILES INC. ELKHART, INDIANA INDO05068705



### 3. WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1a Chemical and Physical Analyses

- Miles generates three primary categories of hazardous wastes. These are classified as:
  - (1) Chlorinated wastes containing predominantly solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, acetone and butyl acetate,
  - (2) non-chlorinated wastes containing predominantly solvents such as acetone, toluene, methanol, ethanol and cyclohexanone, and
  - (3) laboratory wastes containing small amounts of relatively pure materials common to a research and development lab.

The first two categories should be considered as general waste divisions rather than strict separations of chlorinated and non-chlorinated materials. Due to the laboratory operations generating the waste each waste stream will have materials in it which are also in the other waste category. These separations are made more to ease our ability to dispose of the waste rather than segregate the materials into two compatibility groups. (Disposal facilities have limits on the halogen content of the wastes they accept for incineration).

All of these wastes are generated due to the research and development activities on-going at Miles' Elkhart facility. Only small amounts of hazardous wastes are generated by the production operations at the Myrtle Street Plant. Information about each of these waste streams is given below.

### Chlorinated Wastes:

These wastes are water miscible, and are comprised of one or two layers. The liquids can be a variety of colors from blue to yellow to colorless. Odors are essentially solvent sweet and mild. Most of the time, the wastes are partially water, yielding a specific gravity slightly above 1.0. Suspended solids are very low. The pH of the waste is between 5 and 9, per the Miles' Standard Laboratory Solvent Scrap Procedure. A summary of materials which are in the waste and the waste characteristics are listed in Figure 3-1.

# CHLORINATED WASTE SOLVENT

# COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS Figure 3-1

<u>Components</u>	Ranges by Percent Volume
Water	0-55
Acetone .	0-3
Butyl Acetate	0-25
Carbon Tetrachloride	0-2
Chloroform	0-85
1,2 Dichloroethane	0-8
Ethanol	0-12
Isopropyl Alcohol	0-4
Methanol	0-5
Methylene Chloride	0-10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0-6
Toluene	0-5
Xylene	0-5

Components	Range	· !
Arsenic	0-2	ppm
Barium	0-40	ppm
Cadmium	0-1	ppm
Chromium	0-2	ppm
Copper	0-25	ppm
Lead	0-10	<b>ppm</b>
Mercury	0-5	<b>ppm</b>
Nickel	0-8	ppm
Selenium	0-1	<b>ppm</b>
Silver	0-3	ppm
Thallium	0-2	ppm
Zinc	0-4	<b>ppm</b>
рH	5-9	٤
Specific Gravity	1.1 -1.4	g/ml
Cyanide	0-2	mg/kg
Sulfide	0-10	mg/kg
Ash Content	1-2	<b>.</b>
TSS	**	
<b>Plashpoint</b>	10-100	C
TOX	15-75	%Cl
BTU	3,500 - 6,000	per lb.

^{**} Due to sample matrix, analysis not performed.

The chlorinated wastes, which Miles Generates, are considered listed wastes from non-specific sources with waste codes of F001 and F002. They are listed on the basis of their toxicity. Miles has determined these wastes to be hazardous due to the presence or potential presence of the following materials:

- a. Degreasing solvents from maintenance/shop activities such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and
- b. solvents from lab activities such as methylene chloride.

There are also instances in which an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol, is present in the waste. In those instances, the waste is also classified as DOT flammable and EPA ignitable (D001) with a flash point of less than 100°F.

Other characteristic waste codes which are applicable to this waste stream include the following:

Arsenic	D004
Lead	D008
Mercury /	D009
Benzene	D018
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019
Chloroform	D022
1,2-Dichloroethane	D028

Miles has determined that these materials are hazardous wastes due to our familiarity with the processes generating the waste and laboratory analyses for the wastes. Laboratory reports for representative samples of the chlorinated waste are given in Appendix I-1.

The locations where the wastes are generated are shown in Figure 3-2. These are the forms used by the operators when picking up the waste.

#### Non-Chlorinated Wastes:

These wastes are water soluble, and are comprised of one or two layers. Colors range from off-blue to green to colorless. Odors are mild solvent sweet. Wastes are mostly water with a low suspended solids content. The flash point of the material is usually less than 100°F with a pH of between 5 and 9. Summarized physical and chemical characteristics of the waste are given in Figure 3-3.

#### FIGURE 3-2

# WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 1—1D—1F—2—8—8A

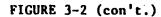
				CHECKED		NO. OF CO	NTAMERS I	PICKED UP	DISPOSITION		
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/N-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
1	2nd	Col. 55 Solv. Cabinet	2 - 5 gal								
1	2nd	Vit. Packg. (Col. 210) (WIII Call)	1 - 5 gal								
1	2nd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal							,	1
1	3rd	1.3.76 1 - 5 gal	2 - 2 gel							·	
1	3rd	1.3.78 Sink	1 - 5 gel							·	
. 1	3rd	1.3.80° 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gel								·
1	3rd	1.3.154 Inside Door 1.3.57	1 - 5 gal						1		
1D	3rd	1D.3.61	3 - 5 gal				·				
1F	4th	1F.4.18 1 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gai								V
1F	4th	1F.4.34 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gai								
1F	4th	1F.4.37	5 - 2 gal				·			·	
1F	4th	1F.4.44	1 - 2 gal								
1F	4th	1F.4.48	2 - 5 gal			13					
2	ist	Paint Shop	5 - 5 gal			1					
2	1st	Electric Shop	1 - 2 gal	·		1					
8	3rd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal								
8	3rd	Alka-Lab	1 - 2 gal								
BA	4th	8A.4.189 Film Coating (Will Call)	1 - 55 gal								
NOTE: Identify additional pictupe here and explain non-solvent pictupe and other dispositions.				·				:			
		• •	•								9753

#### *WILL CALL FOR 2 GALLON

1.	Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized p	H.
	Notify great supervisor	•

2. If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

SIGNED	<del></del>
DATE	 



### **WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST** BUILDINGS: 3-3J-3K-4-10-44-120

Date:	•	
Date.		

i				CHEC	CKED	NO. OF CONTAINERS PICKED UP			DISPOSITION		
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/N-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
3	1st	3.1.28	2 - 5 gal								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3	1st	3.1.30 Corner 3.1.30 & 3.1.22	2 - 5 gal							1	
3	1st	3.1 Hallway to Pilot Plant	1 - 5 gal								
3	1st	3.1.99	2 - 5 gal								•
3	2nd	3.2.26 North East Corner	2 - 5 gal								
3	2nd	FH - 52	1 - 5 gal								
3	2nd	3.2.36	2 - 2 gal						_		
3J	2nd	Outside Rm. 50-55 (Furne Hood FH-27)	2 - 5 gal								
ЗК	1sl	3K.1 FH. 3177 (Across From)	2 - 5 gal								
3K	2nd	FH - 42	2 - 5 gal				<u> </u>				
4	181	Citric Plant & Coating Shed (Will Call)	4 - 55 gal								
4	2nd	Citric Lab (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10		Pilot Plant	55 gal	ļ		<u> </u>					
44	1 str	Extraction 44.1.4 3 - 5 gal	1 - 2 gal								
44	1 <b>s</b> t	Extraction 44.1.24	2 - 5 gal					<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
120		Wastewater Treatment Plant (WIII Call)	1 - 5 gai	ļ <u>.</u>		ļ					
120		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 - 2 gal	L			Ĺ				
								<u> </u>			<u> </u>
			<u> </u>					,			8.
NOTE:		additional pickupe here and explain non-solvent positions.	olckups and								068705
`							ľ				

On not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor. If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.





# WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST BUILDINGS: 9 and 17

				CHECKED		NO. OF CO	ONTAINERS	PICKED UP	DISPOSITION		
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	ρН	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/NONCHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
9	Bemt	Garage-Maintenance Cage NW Corner	2 - 5 gal				* <b>.</b>				
9	Barnt	9.W1 Basement Room 110	2 - 5 gal							\ .	
9	1st	9.W1 1st Bay Incide Wall	1 - 5 gal								,
9	1 <b>8</b> t	9.W2 Bey 3 Under North Sink	1 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1202A	1 - 5 gal							·	
9	2nd	9.W1 1st Bay North Wall	4 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 2nd Bay North Wall	4 - 5 gal						·		
9	2nd	9.W1 4th Bay Center	3 - 5 gal								
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1204 Bay 3 South Wall	2 - 5 gal					. '			
9	2nd	9.W1 Room 1217 - Animal Room	1 - 5 gal				<u> </u>			· 、·	
9	Bsmt	9.W2 Room 214A	1 - 2 gal			<u>'</u>	<u> </u>				
9	Bernt	9.W2 - Room B10	2 - 5 gal	<u> </u>							
9	2nd	9.W2 Bay 3 South Wall 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal			1			<b></b>		
17		17.1.24 Lab #2	2 - 2 gal								<del> </del>
17		17.1.47 Lab #6	1 - 2 gal								!
17		17.1.60 Lab #4 1 - 2 gal	2 - 5 gal								<b>5</b> 3 3
17		17.1.63 Lab #9	2 - 2 gal								872
NOTE:		additional pickups here and explain non-solvent positions.	olckups and		}						nt 1 68705
										, e e	

in the sup containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor, if any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.



#### **WASTE SOLVENT PICK-UP CHECKLIST** BUILDINGS: 18-18A-18B-18C-32

D-1	
Date:	<del></del>

				CHEC	CKED	NO. OF CONTAINERS PICKED UP DISPOSITION					
BLDG.	FLOOR	LOCATION	NORMAL QUANTITY	AREA	рH	CHLOR.	NON- CHLOR	OTHER	DRUM NO. CHLOR/NON-CHLOR	LAB PACK AREA	OTHER
18	Bernt	18.B.12 By Inside Door	1 - 2 gal								
18	Barnt	18.B.24 By Ineide Door	1 - 5 gal								
10	1et	18.1.6 Under Fume Hood 1 - 2 gel	1 - 5 gal								
18	1st	18.1.8 Under Sink 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal							,	
18	1st	18.1.23 Under Sink 1 - 2 gal	1 - 5 gal.								······································
18	1st	18.1.26 Under Cabinet	1 - 2 gal								
18	. 1st	18.1.109 Solvent Room	1 - 5 gal							. د	
18A	Bernt	18A.B.11.FH30 (Will Call)	2 - 5 gal								
18A	Bamt	18A.B.22	1 - 5 gal			,- ·					
16B	Bsmt	18B.B.B02 Across from Hood B02B	1 - 5 gai	}							
18B	Bamt	18B.B.B02 North wall of Hood B02C	1 - 5 gal								
18B	2nd	18B.2.B205 Hood B205 1 - 5 gal	2 - 2 gal								
18B	2nd	16B.2.B219	1 - 5 gal								
18B	2nd	188.2.B220 Hood B220C	1 - 2 gal					}			
18C	Barnt	18C.B.C05 Hood C05	2 - 5 gal		];						
18C	Bernt	18C.B.C09 Hood C09	2 - 2 gei								
18C	1st	18C.1.C103 hood C103 1 - 5 gel	1 - 2 gel								
18C	1st	18C.1.C107 Hood C107	2 - 2 gal								
18C	1st	18C.1.C114	1 - 2 gal								
18C	1st	18C.1.C115	1 - 2 gal								84
18C	2nd	18C.2.208	2 - 5 gal	) .							8.
32	1et	32.2-3 Under Sink (Will Cell)	1 - 5 gal								<b>6 6 6</b>
32	1st	32.1-4 Under Sink (Will Call)	1 - 5 gal			,					
NOTE:		additional pickups here and explain non-solvent positions.	pickups and					,		g sin	
									] .	1	

Do not pick up containers if they are not labeled correctly and have a neutralized pH. Notify area supervisor.
 If any containers are observed to be leaking, contain the leakage and contact the applicable area supervisor.

# NON-CHLORINATED WASTE SOLVENT

# COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS Figure 3-3

10-75 0-5
0-5
0-5
0-10
0-15
0-5
0-5
0-5 ~
0-5
0-5
0-15
0-7
0-5
0-26
0-5
_

<u>Components</u>	Range	
Arsenic	0-2	ppm
Barium	0-40	ppm
Cadmium	0-1	ppm
Chromium	0-2	ppm
Copper	0-25	ppm
Lead	0-15	
Mercury	0-1	ppm
Nickel	0-10	ppm
Selenium	0-1	ppm
Silver	0-2	ppm
Thallium	0-2	ppm
Zinc	0-10	ppm
pH	5-9	
Specific Gravity	0.8 -1.1	g/ml
Cyanide	0-2	mg/kg
Sulfide	0-10	mg/kg
Ash Content	0-1	*
TSS	100-500	mg/l
Flashpoint	10-100	č
TOX	0-15	<b>%</b> Cl
BTU	2,500 - 7,500	per 1b.



The wastes that are termed non-halogenated are classified as listed hazardous wastes with waste codes of F003 and F005. They are listed on the basis of their ignitability and toxicity. Miles has determined these wastes to be hazardous due to the presence or potential presence of the following materials:

- a. Laboratory and Extraction solvents containing xylene, acetone, ethyl benzene, methyl isobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, and methanol, and
- laboratory and extraction solvents containing toluene.

In most instances, there is also an alcohol, such as methanol or ethanol in the waste adding to the flammability of the mixture. In these cases the waste is also classified as DOT flammable and EPA ignitable (D001) due to a flash point of less than 100°F.

Other characteristic waste codes applicable to this waste include the following:

Arsenic	D004
Lead	D008
Mercury	D009
Benzene	D018
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019
Chloroform	D022
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	D035

Miles has determined that these materials are hazardous wastes due to our familiarity with the processes generating the waste, the materials used, and the laboratory analyses for the wastes. Laboratory reports for representative samples of the non-chlorinated waste are given in Appendix I-1.

The locations where the wastes are picked up are also shown in Figure 3-2.

### Miscellaneous Laboratory Chemicals:

Through the day-to-day operations of the research and development laboratories, a variety of spent miscellaneous lab chemicals are generated. The materials can be in solid, liquid, or gas form and can have a variety of characteristics. Many of the wastes are listed as toxic or acutely toxic, others are listed only on the basis of their characteristics. Figure 3-4 is a compilation of the materials that could be seen in the storage facility at Building 35. Included in the figure

10-6-93 PEZ is the listing of the P and U waste codes for the materials and some characteristic waste codes.

These wastes are accumulated at the point of generation and, at Building 35, are segregated on the basis of their compatibility. Information as to their characteristics and properties are obtained from the following publications:

Chemical Dictionary
Merck Index
SAX Handbook of Hazardous Industrial
Chemicals

This information is used with the compatibility chart shown in Appendix I-2 to determine proper segregation in Building 35.

#### 3.1b Containerized Waste

The solvent waste produced at Miles is collected in 5-gallon containers and transferred to 55-gallon drums at Building 35. Virtually all of the wastes except for a few of the dry laboratory chemicals, contain free liquids. The drums, stored in Building 35, are in a diked, enclosed area that provides secondary containment. There are no other hazardous waste storage areas at the Myrtle Street Plant. No wastes are stored without secondary containment; therefore, no testing for free liquids will be performed.

Attachment VI provides information on the storage facility and shows the containment system for the building.

10-6-93 PEZ

#### Attachment

# LIST OF WASTE CHEMICAL SD5068705

CHENICAL		EPA ID#
Aceteldehyde		U001
Acetone		U002
Acetonitrile		<b>U</b> 003
Acetophenone	•	U004
Acetyl chloride		U006
Acrolein		P003
Acrylamide		T007
Acrylic Acid		800U
Acrylonitrile		U009
Allyl alcohol		P005
Allyl bromide		D001
Allyl chloride		D001
Aluminum chloride	:	D002
Aminopyridine		P008
Ammonium hydroxide Ammonium picrate	<u>-</u> -	D002
Ammonium persulfate	•	P009
Ammonium thiocyanate		D001 P030
Amyl acetate		D001
Amyl alcohol		D001
Aniline		U012
Arsenic acid	•	P010
Arsenic oxide		P012
Arsenic pentoxide		P011
Aziridine		P054
Barium acetate		D005
Barium chloride	·	D005
Barium hydroxide		D005
Barium oxide		D005
Benzene	•	U019
Benzene, 1,2-dichloro		<b>U07</b> 0
Benzene, 1,3-dichloro		<b>U071</b>
Benzene, 1,4-dichloro		<b>U</b> 072
Benzenesulfonic acid		D002
Benzidine		U021
p-Benzoquinone	•	<b>U197</b>
Benzyl chloride		P028
Boric acid Boron trichloride	•	D002
		D002
Bronoacetaldehyde Brucine		D001 P018
Butanedione monoxime	•	D001
Butyl alcohol		U031
Butyl methacrylate		
Cacodylic acid		D001 U136
Cadmium chloride		D006
Calcium chromate		<b>U</b> 032
Calcium nitrate	,	D001
Carbon disulfide		P022
Carbon tetrachloride		U211
AFTRAIL AMATECHITATINE		0211

### LIST OF WASTE CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL		EPA ID#
Carbonyl iron powder		D001
Ceric Sulfate		D001
Chloroacetyl chloride		D002
p-Chloroaniline		P024
Chlorobenzene		<b>U</b> 037
Chlorobenzoyl chloride		D002
Chloroform		U044
Chlorophenol		U048
Chloropropionaldehyde diethyl acetal		D001
Chlorosuccinimide	D000	D002
Chromic acid, and salts Chromic sulfate	D002,	
Chrysene	-	D007 U050
Copper Cyanide	-	P029
Cresol		U052
Crotonyl chloride		D001
Cumene		U055
Cyanogen bromide		U246
Cyanuric chloride		P030
Cyclohexane		<b>U056</b>
Cyclohexanone		U057
Dibutyl phthalate		U069
Dichloroacecic acid		D002
Dichlorobenzoyl chloride		D002
2,4-Dichlorophenol		U081
2,6-Dichlorophenol		U082
1,3-Dichloropropene		U084
Diethylamine		D001
Diethyl phthalate		U088
Difluorophosphoric acid		D002
Dihydropyran		D001
Diisobutyl aluminum hydride		D001
Dimethoxpropane		D001
Dimethylamine		U092 U097
Dimethylcarbamyl chloride Dimethyldichlorosilane		D001
Dimethylformamide		D001
alpha, alpha-Dimethyl phenethylamine		P046
Dimethyl phthalate		U102
2,4-Dinitrophenol		P048
2,4 Dinitrotoluene		U105
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		U106
Dioctyl phthalate		U107
1,4-Dioxane		U108
Epichlorohydrin		U041
Ethane, 1,1-dichloro		U076
Ethane, 1,2-dichloro		<b>U077</b>
Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro		U226
Ethanal		U001
Ethanolamine		D002

#### LIST OF WASTE CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL	EPA ID#
Ethyl acetate	U112
Ethyl alcohol	D001
Ethyl bromoacetate	D002
Ethyl chloride	D001
Ethyl chloroformate	D001
Ethylene dibromide	<b>U067</b>
Ethylene dichloride	<b>U077</b>
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	D001
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ather	D001
Ethylenimine Ethyl carbamate	P054
Ethyl ether	U238
Ethyl formate	U117 _ D001
Ethyl methane sulfonate	_ D001 U119
Ferric chloride	D002
Fluoboric acid	D002
Formaldehyde	U122
Formic acid	U123
Furan	U124
Furfural	<b>U125</b>
Gloxylic acid	D002
Heptaldehyde	D001
Hexane	D001
Hexanoic acid	D002
Hydrazine	<b>U133</b>
Hydrochloric acid	D002
Hydrogen fluoride	U134
Hydrogen sulfide	<b>U135</b>
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride	D002
Isobutyl chloroformate	D001, D002
Lead acetate	U144
Lead dioxide	D001
Lithium aluminum hydride	D001,D003
Lithium perchlorate	D001
Magnesium nitrate	D001
Manganese dioxide	D001
Maleic anhydride Malononitrile	U147
Mercuric oxide	U149 D009
Mercuric sulfide	D009
Mercury	U151
Methacrylic acid	D002
Methanesulfonyl chloride	D002
Methanol	U154
Methylal	D001
Methylene chloride	U080
Methyl ethyl ketone	U159
Methyl hydrazine	P068
Methyl iodide	U138
Methyl isobutyl ketone	U161
	~~~



Attachment 1 page 15 LIST OF WASTE CHEMICAL \$05068705

CHEMICAL		EPA ID#
Methyl methacrylate	D001,	D003
Methylstyrene	500-7	D001
Methyl vinyl ketone		D001
Naphthalene		U165
1-Naphthalenamine		U16 7
1,4-Naphthoquinone		U166
Nicotine		P075
Nitric acid		D002
Nitroaniline		P077
Nitrobenzene		U169
Nitromethane		D001
p-Nitrophenol		U170
Oleum		D002
Osmium tetroxide Oxirane	_	P087
Paraldehyde		U115
Pentyne	•	U182 D001
Perchloric Acid		D001
Periodic Acid	•	D001
Phenacetin		U187
Phenol		U188
Phosgene		P095
Phosphoric acid		D002
Phosphorus oxychloride		D002
Phosphorus pentoxide	D001,D002	
Phosphorus trichloride		, D003
Phosphotungstic acid		, D002
Phthalic anhydride		U190
Potassium tert-butylate	D001	, D003
Potassium cyanide		P098
Potassium dichromate		D001
Potassium dichromate, sulfuric acid	•	•
mercuric sulfate, silver sulfate		D011
Potassium fluoride		D002
Potassium hydroxide		D002
Potassium metal	D001	, D003
Potassium nitrate		D001
Potassium nitrite		D001
Potassium permanganate		D001
Potassium thiocyanate		P030
Propane, 1,2-dichloro		U083
Propylene glycol	•	D001
Pyridine		U196
Resorcinol Saccharin		U201 U202
Saccharin Silver nitrate		D001
Sodium amalgam	D001, D003	
Sodium amaigam Sodium arsenite	DO01, D003	D009
Sodium arsenite Sodium azide	•	P105
Sodium azide Sodium bisulfate		D002
TAMPAN NPRAFFAC		2002



LIST OF WASTE CHEMICALS

CHENTCAL	•	EPA ID#
Sodium borohydride	D001,	D003
Sodium chlorate		D001
Sodium cyanide		P106
Sodium cyanoamide		P030
Sodium hydroxide		D002
Sodium metal	D001,	D003
Sodium methylate		D001
Sodium nitrate		D001
Sodium nitrite		D001
Sodium perborate		D001
Sodium perchlorate	,	D001
Sodium periodate		D001
Sodium trichlorophenate		D002
Strontium peroxide		D001
Sulfanilic acid		D002
Sulfuric acid		D002
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane		U208
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		U209
Tetrahydrofuran		U213
Tetramethylsilane		D001
Thiourea		U219
Titanium tetrachloride		D002
Titanium trichloride		D001
Toluene		U220
Toluenediamine		U221
Toluenesulfonic acid		D002
Trichloroacetic acid		D002
Trichloroethylene		U228
Triethylamine		D001
Vinyl chloride		U043
Xylene		U239
Zinc chloride		D002
Zinc nitrate		D001

(3)

NATIONAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES



JOHN S. FEZY MILES INC. 1127 MYRTLE STREET

EPORT NUMBER: 5703A02

PAGE 12

DATE RECEIVED:

DATE COMPLETED: 12/28/89

SO MG/L

50 MG/L 50 MG/L

50 MG/L

BDL MG/L BDL MG/L

BDL MG/L

BDL MG/L

11/10/89

AMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 5703-02 JUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION: #2

ATE SAMPLED: 11/09/89 TIPE OF MATERIAL: SOLVENT

REF. METHOD ARAMETER DET. LIMIT-**FESULT** ...6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL EPA 8270 250 MG/L BDL MG/L 250 MG/L .4-DINITROPHENOL EPA 8270 PDU MG/L EPA 8270 .4-DINITROTOLUENE 50 MG/L BDL MG/L SO MG/L EPA 8270 :.6-DINITROTOLUENE EDL MG/L -SEC-BUTYL-4,6-DINITROPHENOL 50 MG/L EPA 8270 BDL MG/L PI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE EPA 8270 SO MG/L BDL MG/L SO MG/L EPA 8070 BDL MG/L **SIPHENTLAMINE** EPA 8270 50 MG/L BDL MG/L DISULFOTON EPA 8270 ENDOSULFAN I 50 MG/L EDL MG/L SULFAN II BDL MG/L 50 MG/L EPA 8270 50 MG/L ULFAN SULFATE EPA 6270 BDL MG/L EPA 5270 50 MG/L EDL MG/L INDRIN ENDRIN ALDEHYDE 50 MG/L EPA 8270 BDL MG/L ETHYL METHANESULFONATE EPA 8270 50 MG/L BDL MG/L SO MG/L SO MG/L FAMPHUR EPA 8270 BDL MG/L BDL MG/L EPA 8270 FLUORANTHENE 50 MG/L FLUORENE EDL MG/L EPA 8270 BDL MG/L HEPTACHLOR EPA 8270 50 MG/L HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE EPA 8270 SO MG/L EDL MG/L EPA 6270 BDL MG/L HEXACHLOROBENZENE 50 MG/L EPA 8270 EDL MG/L HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE 50 MG/L HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE EPA 8270 50 MG/L BDL MG/L 50 MG/L 50 MG/L EPA 8270 BDL MG/L HEXACHLOROETHANE BDL MG/L HEXACHLOROPHENE . EPA 8270 HEXACHLOROPROPENE EPA 8170 -SO MG/L BDL MG/L EPA 8270 50 MG/L INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PTRENE BDL MG. L EPA 8270 SO MG/L BDL MG/L ISODRIN EPA 8276 BDL MG/L **ISOPHORONE** 50 MG/L BDL MG/L ISOSAFROLE EPA 8270 50 MG/L

EPA 8270

BDL = BELOW DETECTION LIMIT

3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE

METHYL METHANESULFONATE

ANY STHYLNAPHTHALENE

J TL PARATHION

1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE

1-NAPHTHYLAMINE

KEPONE

METHAPYRILENE

METHOXYCHLOR

NAP _HALENE